October 8, 1761. NUMB. 1711.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Abſtract of an ACT of PARLIAMENT, *paſſed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his late* MAJESTY, *intituled, An ACT for veſting certain Eſtates in* Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, *and* Maryland, *belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, called, The* Pennſylvania *Land Company in* London, *in Truſtees to be ſold; and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

THE Act recites a Conveyance in Fee, dated the 11th and 12th of *Auguſt* 1699, from *William Penn* to *Tobias Collet, Michael Ruſſell, Daniel Quare*, and *Henry Gouldney*, of ſeveral Lots in *Philadelphia*; and a Tract of Land in the County of *Bucks* in *Pennſylvania*, granted to *Richard Noble*; and of One Hundred Acres of Land in the ſaid County, and all Buildings and Improvements thereon; and of Sixty Thouſand Acres of Land in *Pennſylvania*; and of Five Thouſand Acres thereof in the Manour of *Highlands*, Five Thouſand Acres in the Manour of *Gilberts*, in the County of *Philadelphia*, Five Thouſand Acres in the Manour of *Rocklands* (Seven Hundred Acres whereof were to be ſet out upon the River *Delaware*, and the reſt to be one Lot out of every Townſhip) and the Remainder of the ſaid Sixty Thouſand Acres to be ſet out of ſuch other Parts as the ſaid Grantees, their Heirs or Aſſigns ſhould deſire (except ſuch as were already taken up) and alſo of all Lots, Mines, Minerals, Royalties, Commons and Appurtenances (royal Mines only excepted) with a proportionable Part of all Liberty Lots laid out, but not taken up, at and under the yearly Rent of two Beaver Skins.

And alſo, that by Indenture, dated the ſame 12th of *Auguſt*, between the ſaid Grantees of the one Part, and *William Beach* and others, of the other Part, the ſaid Grantees agreed to ſtand ſeized upon Truſt, to execute ſuch Deeds as ſhould be approved of by the Grand Committee of the Proprietors; and that the ſaid Grand Committee, or Grantees, by their Order, might depute any Perſon in the ſaid Province to contract for and execute Conveyances of the Premiſes, and that the nett Profits of the Premiſes ſhould be divided into Two Hundred and Twenty Shares, and be managed by a Grand Committee, to be annually choſen, as therein mentioned; and that the Proprietors ſhould be called, *The Proprietors of the* Pennſylvania *Land Company in* London; with Directions how the ſaid Two Hundred and Twenty Shares ſhould be transferred or deſcend, in caſe of Death.

And alſo, that in the Year 1720, the Proprietors of the ſaid Two Hundred and Twenty Shares, diſpoſed thereof to a new Sett of Proprietors, who divided the ſame into Eight Thouſand Eight Hundred Shares, and Receipts for many of them were ſigned and given out by *Thomas Story* the then Treaſurer.

And alſo a Conveyance in Fee, dated the 23d and 24th of *December* 1720, from the ſaid *Thomas Story* to *John Haddon* and *Benjamin Kirton*, of a Tract of Land between the two navigable Creeks in the County of *Kent*, in *Pennſylvania*, containing Eleven Thouſand Acres; another Tract, lying at *Pequa* Creek, in the County of *Cheſter*, in *Pennſylvania*, containing One Thouſand Nine Hundred and Forty Acres; another Tract in *Goſhen*, in the ſame County, containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres; another Tract on *Schuylkill*, in the ſaid County of *Philadelphia*, containing Three Hundred and Thirty-four Acres; one Oil, and one Corn or Griſt Mill, and the Land thereto belonging, containing Six Acres; another Tract of Land in the ſaid County of *Bucks*, containing One Hundred and Seventy Acres; one Bank Lot and Wharff, containing One Hundred and Twelve Feet, in the ſettled Part of the City, with a ſmall Tenement thereon, and Three Hundred Acres of rich Swamp Land near *Philadelphia* (whereof about Seventy Acres were imbanked and incloſed) and Seven Thouſand Two Hundred Acres of Land in *Pennſylvania*, not then taken up; in Truſt for the ſaid Company.

And alſo a Conveyance in Fee, dated the 26th and 27th of *September* 1723, from *Peter Sonmans* to the ſaid *Haddon, Samuel Bonham, Samuel Turner*, and *John Midford*, of Two Ninetieth Parts of Ninety equal Hundredth Parts of a Tract of Land on the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey*, called *Arent Sonman*'s Manour, in the County of *Burlington*, containing Twenty Thouſand Acres, with the Allowance for Roads; and all other Tracts belonging to the ſaid Proprietaries in *Weſt New-Jerſey*, not then taken up; and all Mines, Minerals, Royalties, and Appurtenances thereto belonging (except and reſerved to the ſaid *Sonmans*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, one full Moiety of the ſaid two equal Ninetieth Parts, to be taken out and diſtinguiſhed from the remaining Part) in one entire Tract, in Truſt for the ſaid Company.

And alſo, the ſeveral Indentures, Conveyances and Deaths, whereby ſuch Parts of the Premiſes, as remain unſold, are become veſted in *Thomas Hyam, Thomas Reynolds*, and *Thomas How*, in Fee, in Truſt as aforeſaid.

And alſo that it appears, that about Nineteen Thouſand One Hundred and Ninety-four Acres of the Premiſes have been ſold, and that about Seventy-two Thouſand Three Hundred and Thirty now remain unſold, beſides ſome Houſes, Mills and Tenements.

And alſo, that Three Thouſand Six Hundred and Eighty-one of the ſaid Eight Thouſand Eight Hundred Shares have been transferred to *John Bell*, who, by his Deed-poll, dated the 12th of *November* 1753, acknowledged the ſame to be in Truſt for the ſaid Company; and, by Deed-poll dated the 21ſt of *September* 1759, aſſigned the ſame to the ſaid *Hyam, Reynolds*, and *How*, in Truſt as aforeſaid.

And alſo, that Two Hundred and Thirty-three Shares ſtand in the Books of the ſaid Partnerſhip, in the Names of ſome of the original Proprietors, and Three Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twenty-eight Shares, in the Names of ſeveral Perſons ſpecified in the firſt Schedule.

And that, in Purſuance of Advertiſements, Claims have been made, under ſeveral Receipts, for Six Hundred and Fifty Shares, and Twenty-ſix Shares; and the Names of the Perſons who produced ſuch Receipts, or claimed ſuch Shares, are mentioned in the ſecond Schedule.

And alſo, that it is unknown who are entitled to the Remainder of the ſaid Eight Thouſand Eight Hundred Shares; and that ſeveral of the Perſons, named in the ſaid Schedules, are dead; and ſome of the ſaid Shares have been aſſigned; and that the Premiſes unſold are greatly increaſed in Value; and, if ſold, would raiſe a conſiderable Sum to be divided amongſt the Perſons intereſted, and the parcelling out thereof may tend to populate the ſaid Colonies.

And alſo, that Contracts have been made with *Francis Rawle*, the ſaid Company's Agent in *Pennſylvania*, for Sale of ſome of the Premiſes; and that it will be for the Benefit of all Perſons intereſted, that what remains ſhould with all convenient Speed be ſold; but Perſons decline treating, unleſs all the Perſons intereſted join in the Sale, or unleſs the ſaid Lands, by Authority of Parliament, be veſted in Truſtees to be ſold.

Therefore, it is ENACTED, that all the Premiſes (except what have been ſold and conveyed by the Truſtees) be veſted in *John Fothergill*, Doctor in Phyſic, *Daniel Zachary, Thomas How, Devereux Bowley, Luke Hinde, Richard How, Jacob Hagen, Silvanus Grove*, and *William Heron*, their Heirs and Aſſigns, diſcharged of the Uſes, Truſts and Powers, the ſame are now ſubject to by the ſaid Indentures, and of all Right of the Perſons intereſted in the Partnerſhip on Eight Thouſand Eight Hundred Shares, but upon Truſt; with all convenient Speed to cauſe an Office-Copy of this Act to be inrolled in the Office of the Maſter of the Rolls in *Philadelphia*, and a full Abſtract thereof, inſerted ſeven Times at leaſt in the *Philadelphia* Gazette, with Notice that the Premiſes (not contracted for with the ſaid *Rawle*) are to be ſold by public Auction, at ſuch Times and Places in *Philadelphia*, as ſhall be ſpecified in ſuch Gazettes (not leſs than ſix Months from the firſt publiſhing ſuch Notice) in Parcels, to the Perſons who will offer moſt; and ſhall cauſe likewiſe to be publiſhed in the *London* Gazette, and other daily Papers in *England*, Advertiſements that the Premiſes are to be ſold by public Auction, in Parcels, to the beſt Bidder, with other Particulars as ſhall be requiſite; and on Receipt in *England* of the *Pennſylvania* Gazette (in which ſuch Abſtract and Advertiſements ſhall be inſerted, or one of them, with an Affidavit made before ſome Judge or Magiſtrate at *Philadelphia*, of the ſame being the Gazette publiſhed at *Philadelphia*) to cauſe to be publiſhed in the *London* Gazette, and other News Papers in *England*, that the Premiſes are to be ſold by public Auction, at the Times and Place mentioned in the *Pennſylvania* Gazette.

And the Premiſes ſhall be put up to be ſold accordingly, and ſo from Time to Time, till ſold.

And, upon Truſt, to convey all Parcels, by the ſaid *Rawle* agreed to be ſold, to the Purchaſers, their Heirs and Aſſigns, on Payment of the Purchaſe Money, and on Payment of the Money agreed for any Part, by the Act, veſted in the Truſtees, ſuch Premiſes ſhall, at the Coſt of the Purchaſers, be conveyed to them, their Heirs and Aſſigns.

The Truſtees are empowered to depute any Perſon or Perſons, in *Pennſylvania*, to ſell and convey, and may revoke ſuch Deputations, and execute new ones; and what ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall lawfully do and execute, under ſuch Deputation (until the Revocation thereof ſhall be inrolled in the ſaid Office of the Maſter of the Rolls) ſhall be valid.

The Truſtees ſhall take Care, that ſufficient Security be given by every ſuch Perſon, for his due Behaviour, and remitting to *England*, with all convenient Speed, all Money received under ſuch Deputation; and no Perſon ſhall be capable to act under it, until he ſhall have given ſuch Security, and an Inrollment thereof be made in the ſaid Office of the Maſter of the Rolls.

The Receipt of the Truſtees, or of any Perſon deputed as aforeſaid, for any Purchaſe Money, in reſpect of Premiſes agreed to be ſold by the ſaid *Rawle*, or which ſhall be ſold under this Act, ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge, and the Purchaſers ſhall not be anſwerable for any Loſs, Miſapplication, or Nonapplication of the Purchaſe Money.

The Truſtees, after Receipt of any Money, ſhall with all convenient Speed pay the ſame into the Bank of *England*, or place it out in the public Funds at Intereſt, and apply the Dividends as the principal Money is directed to be applied.

None of the Truſtees, or their Deputies, nor any Perſon in Truſt for any of them, ſhall purchaſe under this Act; and every ſuch Purchaſe (if any) ſhall be void.

John Seare, Thomas Nugent, and *James Eyre*, Eſqrs; and *John Paterſon* and *William Hayton*, Gent. are appointed Commiſſioners for examining the Claims of Shares; and they are empowered, by Examination of Parties, or Teſtimony of Witneſſes upon Oath or Affirmation, or by Inſpection of Books, Deeds, Writings or Accompts of the Partnerſhip, or otherwiſe, to determine the ſame in a ſummary Way; their Power to continue for three Years, from the 24th of *June* 1760.

The Commiſſioners are to meet, after the ſaid 24th of *June*, in *London*; and at their firſt Meeting ſhall direct Advertiſements in the *London* Gazette, and other News Papers; and the Gazette publiſhed at *Philadelphia*, for all Perſons who claim any of the ſaid Shares, to make out their Right, and produce their Evidence before the Commiſſioners, at ſuch Times and Place in *London*, as in ſuch Gazette ſhall be ſpecified, before the 1ſt of *January* 1763, or that they will be precluded from any Dividend.

The Commiſſioners may adjourn from Time to Time, and employ Clerks and others, and provide Books, and in ſome of them enter the Claims made, and Evidence produced before them, and the Names and Places of Abode of the Perſons who ſhall make ſuch Claims, and on whoſe Behalf; and ſhall mark all written Evidence allowed by them; and on or before the 1ſt of *March* 1763, aſcertain how many Shares ſhall be allowed, and to whom, and ſhall caſt up the Amount thereof; and on or before the 24th of *June* 1763, ſhall, at the Expence of the Partnerſhip, cauſe a Copy of ſuch Books, ſigned by them, to be filed with the Clerk of the Reports in Chancery, who is required to file the ſame, and to take ſuch Fees as are allowed for copying and filing Reports.

Claims for Infants, may be made by their Fathers, Guardians or others; for Feme Coverts, by their Huſbands; and for Lunatics or Idiots, by their Committees.

An Affidavit or Affirmation, before any Judge or Maſter in Chancery, or, out of *England*, before a Judge or Magiſtrate in or near the Place, ſhall be admitted as Evidence before the Commiſſioners.

All Grand Committee-men, Truſtees, Agents, and Servants in *England*, of the Partnerſhip, are on reaſonable Notice to attend the Commiſſioners, and produce Books, Papers, Deeds and Writings, in their Cuſtody or Power, and to give Information touching any Claim; and alſo to account, on Oath or Affirmation (if required) for the Partnerſhip Eſtate come to their Hands, and the Ballance within Three Months ſhall be paid to the Truſtees.

The Commiſſioners are to ſettle and adjuſt all Debts claimed from the Partnerſhip, and to order what they ſhall find due, to be paid by the Truſtees, who are required to pay the ſame accordingly.

Perſons who ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear, and be examined, or not fully anſwer all proper Queſtions, or to produce Papers, Deeds or Writings, ſhall by the Commiſſioners be committed to Priſon, to remain without Bail or Mainprize until they ſubmit; and the Commiſſioners, in caſe of Refuſal to anſwer Queſtions, ſhall ſpecify the ſame in their Warrant.

The Commiſſioners ſhall not act, until they have taken the Oath directed, upon Forfeiture of One Hundred Pounds.

Perſons guilty of falſe Evidence, or Information, ſhall be liable to the Penalties of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Out of the Money which ſhall ariſe by Sale of the Premiſes, there ſhall be paid in the firſt Place the Coſts of the Act, and the reaſonable Expences of the Truſtees; and alſo, to ſuch of them as ſhall execute the Truſts, ſuch Sum as the Proprietors, at a General Meeting ſummoned for that Purpoſe, or the major Part in Value preſent ſhall direct; alſo all neceſſary Expences of the Commiſſioners, and of all Clerks, and Servants employed under them; and after the ſaid 24th of *June* 1763, to the Commiſſioners Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, which ſhall be divided in Proportion to their Attendance.

In caſe of the Death of two or more Commiſſioners, before the ſaid 24th of *June* 1763, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, ſhall nominate others, and the Repreſentatives of the Deceaſed ſhall be intitled to a rateable Part of the ſaid Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and every new Commiſſioner ſhall take the like Oath under the like Penalty.

All Money which ſhall remain, ſhall with all convenient Speed, after the ſaid 24th of *June* 1763, be applied in Manner following; that is to ſay, to all Perſons whoſe Right ſhall be allowed by the Commiſſioners, rateably according to the Number of their Shares, or as near as can be, the Dividends which ſhall be adjudged to belong to any Infant, Lunatic or Idiot, to be paid to their reſpective Guardians or Committees.

The Dividends of Perſons who ſhall omit, or not be able to make out their Right thereto, within the Time before limited, ſhall be paid into the Bank, in the Name, and with the Privity of the Accomptant General of the Court of Chancery, ſubject to the Orders of that Court.

Perſons who, before the 24th of *June* 1770, ſhall think themſelves intitled to any Part of the Money ſo paid into the Bank, may apply to the ſaid Court, who ſhall thereupon proceed in a ſummary Method, and make ſuch Orders as ſhall be juſt; and the Money paid into the Bank, which ſhall not before that Time be ordered to be paid, ſhall be paid to the Uſe of the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital, and, on Application on their Behalf, the ſaid Court ſhall order the Accomptant General to draw on the Bank for the ſame, for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital.

After any Money ſhall be paid into the Bank, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Court, on Application of any Perſon, to order the ſame to be placed out at Intereſt, which ſhall be applied as the Principal.

All Perſons, who apprehend themſelves aggrieved by any Determination of the Commiſſioners, may within two Months apply to the ſaid Court, who ſhall proceed in a ſummary Method, and determine the Matter complained of.

The Truſtees ſhall not be anſwerable, otherwiſe than each Perſon for ſuch Money only as he ſhall receive, and no one for the Acts, Receipts, Neglects, or Defaults of the other.

Saving the Rights of the King, and all Perſons, Bodies politic and corporate, other than the Parties intereſted in the ſaid Partnerſhip, and Perſons intitled to Shares, and in whom any of the Premiſes are veſted in Truſt for the Partnerſhip.

This Act ſhall be deemed a public Act, and be judicially taken Notice of, as ſuch, by all Judges, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

[For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.]

On Sunday laſt the Snow Harriot Packet, Captain Bonell, arrived at New-York, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following important Advices, viz.

St. JAMES's, July 22, 1761.

THIS day at noon arrived here Major Wedderbourn, diſpatched by Prince Ferdinand on Thurſday laſt, the 16th inſtant, with the following letter from his Moſt Serene Highneſs to his Majeſty.

" I have the honour to congratulate your Majeſty upon a very ſignal advantage, which your Majeſty's arms have this day gained. It is impoſſible for me to ſet down every particular of this glorious day. The bearer of this, an officer of very diſtinguiſhed merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy ſucceſs of this day, will give your Majeſty an exact account of it. I have the honour to recommend him to your Majeſty's royal favour.

Upon the field of Kirch Denckern, not far from Hiltrup, the 16th of July, 1761, at eleven in the forenoon.

FERDINAND, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunebourg."

What follows is the account given by Major Wedderbourn, who left the Allied Army the 16th inſtant at noon.

On the 15th of July the French attacked the light troops in the front of Lord Granby's corps, which was encamped on the heights of Kirch Denckern. His Lordſhip ordered the regiments of Cornwallis, Keith, Campbell and Manſberg, to the left, to ſupport the poſts. There was an uninterrupted fire of cannon and ſmall arms till nine at night, when it ceaſed, without any impreſſion having been made by the enemy upon Lord Granby's left.

In the morning of the 16th, about three o'clock, the cannonading began again very briſkly on both ſides, and continued till nine, when the enemy gave way in great diſorder. His moſt Serene Highneſs the Duke then ordered the corps of the Prince of Anhalt, Lord Granby, and Wutgenau, to attack them on their retreat; which they did with ſo much vigour, that the enemy never attempted to form before them, but threw down their arms, and run off in the utmoſt diſorder.

When Major Wedderbourn came away, there were ſix colours already taken, eleven or twelve pieces of cannon, many officers, amongſt whom the Comte de Rouge, and great part of the regiments de Rouge, Dauphin and Provence, to the amount of near 3000 men.

After having purſued them about a league, the Duke ordered the troops to form upon the heights of Kirch Denckern. The Hereditary Prince was ſtill driving the enemy on their left. Priſoners and cannon were coming in every moment.

It was ſaid that the Marſhal Duc de Broglio commanded on the right of the French army, oppoſite to the corps of the Prince of Anhalt, Lord Granby, and Lieut. General Wutgenau, where his Serene Highneſs was in perſon.

Major Wedderbourn adds, that this great victory was obtained with ſcarce any loſs on the part of the Allied Army.

St. James's, July 23, 1761.

This day the honourable Colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, arrived here, and brought the following particulars from his Moſt Serene Highneſs, of the victory obtained the 16th inſtant by his Majeſty's army.

Hohenover, July 17, 1761.

SINCE the army occupied the camp of Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped at Soeſt, under the command of Prince Soubiſe, ſeemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitring our poſition, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles, which it was neceſſary to paſs, in order to come up with us. There was not a day in which our advanced poſts were not diſturbed. His Serene Highneſs was informed, on the 13th in the evening, that Soubiſe's army had made a motion forwards; in conſequence of which he ordered the baggage away, and the army to hold itſelf in readineſs to be put under arms on the firſt ſignal. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy's new camp was diſcovered, the right of which ſtretched towards the convent of Paradeis and Soeſt, the left reaching to the heights of Rhune; and, all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

His Serene Highneſs, however, thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was to reinforce the right wing. The Hereditary Prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Buderich, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln, and the Prince of Anhault the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his poſition upon the heights of Kirch Denckern, and Lieutenant-General Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heath of Untrup, marched by his right to approach the village of Kirch-Denckern. The avenues and poſts on the little river Aaſt, and Sultzbah, were guarded by the piquets of the army.

This was our poſition, when his Serene Highneſs was informed on the 15th, about ſix in the evening, that Soubiſe's army had ſtruck their tents, and were marching on their right. Almoſt at the ſame inſtant, he heard that the enemy had diſlodged the advanced poſts of Lord Granby, and that they were advancing in a ſtrong body towards his camp.

Theſe informations determined him to make the following diſpoſitions; he ordered Lord Granby to maintain his ground to the laſt extremity; Lieutenant-General Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left, to block up the high road from Lipſtadt to Ham, and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whoſe right was to be ſupported by the Prince of Anhault, who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the Aaſt, above Kirch-Denckern: Lieutenant-General Conway replaced the Prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant-General Boſe to march with part of his troops, to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left Count Kilmanſegge on the ſide of Buderick. The greateſt part of the artillery was diſtributed by Count Schaumbourg Lippe on the front of the left.

M. de Sporcken, who was incamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to ſend ſix battalions and ſix ſquadrons over the Lippe, which were to ſupport M. de Wutgenau; and he was to act with the reſt in the manner he ſhould think moſt proper.

Theſe diſpoſitions being made, his Serene Highneſs came to Lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briſkly. His Lordſhip had taken his meaſures ſo well, that he ſuſtained the efforts of the enemy till the arrival of M. Wutgenau, who, coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withſtand theſe united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and ſmall-arms, which continued till late in the night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had juſt gained; he extended his right to Haus-Velinghauſen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. We learnt from the priſoners, that Marſhal Broglio had decamped at break of day with his whole army from Erwite, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of Prince Soubiſe. His Serene Highneſs judging that the ſtrongeſt efforts would be made on our left, ordered Gen. Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and that of Cavalry by Major General Lord Pembroke. Colonel Grevendorff was ſent with two battalions to Kirch-Denckern, to barricade and fortify that village; who, in caſe of neceſſity, was to be ſupported by Lieut. General Howard. The enemy was in poſſeſſion of ſome poſts oppoſite to our piquets; and the patroles were ſkirmiſhing all night.

The battle began afreſh the next morning at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts againſt M. Wutgenau's corps, who ſuſtained them with the greateſt firmneſs. The fire from the artillery and ſmall arms continued five hours without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground. It was near nine, when word was brought to his Serene Highneſs, that the enemy ſeemed to deſign placing ſome batteries upon an eminence oppoſite to Lord Granby's camp, which he had not been able to incloſe within our lines. His Highneſs perceiving the neceſſity of preventing the enemy from ſeizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under General Sporcken, reſolved to make advantage of the irreſolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the troops, which were neareſt at hand, to advance upon them.

This movement was deciſive, and had all the ſucceſs that could be deſired. Our troops having advanced with the greateſt intrepidity, ſoon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and ſeveral pieces of cannon, ſome of which are 16 pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rouge, formerly Belſunce, conſiſting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours. We have made beſides a great many priſoners, but have not yet had time to make out a liſt of them.

The victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Hiltrup; and the nature of the ground not having allowed of the cavalry's acting, his Serene Highneſs was then obliged to content himſelf with detaching ſome light troops in purſuit of them.

A briſk cannonade was ſtill continued on the ſide where the Hereditary Prince commanded; but upon the news of the defeat on their right, they were probably induced to give over their attacks in that part too. They had made ſeveral unſucceſsful ones upon the village of Scheidingen, which was occupied by 200 men, under the command of Major Limbourg, ſupported by ſome battalions ſent by the Hereditary Prince. The day ended with a general retreat of the enemy.

Other accounts mention, that the loſs of the French in killed, wounded and priſoners, was computed at about 5000 men; and that nine pieces of cannon, and ſix pair of colours were taken.

St. James's, Auguſt 4. The following is a liſt of the loſs of the Allied Army in killed, wounded, and priſoners of war, in the battle of Fellinghauſen, on the 16th of July, 1761, viz. Officers, 8 killed, 55 wounded, 3 Priſoners. Non-commiſſioned officers, 16 killed, 78 wounded, 4 Priſoners. Rank and file, 266 killed, 794 wounded, 176 Priſoners. Total, 296 killed, 927 wounded, and 183 priſoners. 30 Artillery horſes killed, and 3 pieces of cannon taken.

Supplement to the above liſt, containing the particulars of the loſs in that part of the Allied Army, which was commanded by the Hereditary Prince, and Lieut. Gen. Conway's diviſion, viz.

Officers, 3 wounded. Non-commiſſioned officers, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Rank and file, 19 killed, 75 wounded, and 9 priſoners. Total, 21 killed, 84 wounded, and 9 priſoners.

Names of the officers of the Britiſh forces killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, viz.

Capt. Townſend, aid de camp to the Marquis of Granby, wounded.

Hodgſon's. Lieut. Lillewood killed.

Cornwallis's. Lieut. Col. Cook killed. Lieut. Vereheild wounded.

Welſh's. Lieut. Wood priſoner.

Maxwell's. Lieut. Mercer wounded, Lieut. Ferguſon priſoner.

Keith's. Major Campbell, and Lieut. Roſs killed; Capt. Frazer, and Lieut. Arthur wounded.

Campbell's. Lieut. Grant killed; Major Macnab, Capt. Campbell, and Lieuts. Campbell and Macintoſh wounded; Lieut. Gordon priſoner.

Bockland's. Lieut. Fenwick wounded.

Griffin's. Enſign Ward wounded.

LONDON, July 15.

The Lords of Appeal have diſcharged the Prince William, Bovel, and the Derk, Bareads, with their cargoes, both from Euſtatia to Zealand, and obliged the captors to pay all coſts and charges.

Two of our men of war, cruizing in the Mediterranean, have taken no leſs than five French ſhips, and carried them into Leghorn, where two of them have been ſold.

Extract of a letter from Fort St. George, October 30, 1760.

" I have the honour to be a priſoner to his Moſt Unchriſtian Majeſty, by our ſettlements on the iſland of Sumatra being taken by the French. Our garriſon at Fort Marlborough was too ſmall to oppoſe them, which obliged us to ſurrender at diſcretion. The French commander promiſed our private property ſhould be ſecured to us, but deceived us, by allowing his ſoldiers to plunder private houſes of all effects and property whatever; even cheſts and deſks were broke open, and all the letters in them deſtroyed. It was a great mortification to ſee our enemies, who were all in rags at their landing, ſtrutting about in our cloaths. The food they gave us was very bad, which threw us into fluxes, of which many died: Bark was the only remedy for ſtopping this diſorder."

A ſquadron of men of war, frigates and ſloops, are to aſſemble in the Downs, and parts adjacent, to watch the motions of the French at Dunkirk.

July 16. We are aſſured there are three new regiments of dragoons to be raiſed forthwith.

Alſo, that orders are iſſued out to raiſe forty new independent companies.

A ceſſation of arms is no more ſpoken of in France, becauſe Great-Britain is determined to keep moſt of its conqueſts, which France at preſent will not conſent to; and it is alſo believed, that the negociation for peace will not meet with ſucceſs.

July 17. The letters from France, by the laſt Flanders mail, ſay, that it it had been intimated to the parliament, that any remonſtrances from them, on the affair of the two edicts, for prolonging for two years the double capitation and third twentieth penny, would be very ill-timed and of no effect, as the preſent circumſtances required all parties to concur in the means for terminating the war, by an honourable and advantageous peace for France and her allies.

Letters from Naples, of the 13th ult. ſay, that the grand Spaniſh fleet would certainly put to ſea the beginning of July.

It is confidently ſaid, by thoſe who pretend to be well informed, that inſtead of the Daniſh troops entering into the ſervice of France, the king their maſter hath cauſed it to be declared to the king of Pruſſia, that in caſe the ſucceſs of his arms ſhould not anſwer his expectation, he might take into his pay 30,000 Danes, well diſciplined, to help to turn the ſcale.

The much wiſhed for object, Peace, is, in the opinion of many, not ſo near as was ſome time ago hoped, our miniſtry wiſely determining to ſecure as much as poſſible the conqueſts we have gained, which the French want to have given up; and, on refuſal thereof, talk of invading us; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, they have collected a number of forces, flat-bottomed boats, &c. &c. at Dunkirk, and their other ports.

They write from Berlin, of the 2d inſt. that they are fortifying the city, and all the paſſes leading thereto, with great ſpeed; and all the male inhabitants, from 18 to 60 years of age, are armed, being in fear of another viſit from the Ruſſian or Auſtrian troops, or from both, againſt whom they are determined to defend their country to the utmoſt.

July 18. We can aſſure the public, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 25 captains, and 50 lieutenants, to raiſe men immediately, to man our large ſhips.

A negociation has been ſome time on foot, for taking into Britiſh pay 15 or 16000 Danes, to be employed in aſſiſting the king of Pruſſia; and the propoſals made to Denmark, for whom the Engliſh have a great regard, are ſo advantageous, that it is believed the affair will ſoon be concluded.

We hear that the reduction of New Orleans and Louiſiana is to be attempted this ſummer, by the Britiſh land and ſea forces in America.

July 22. A certain great perſon has declared, that there will be no ſubſcription next year.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. George, February 1, 1761.

" I feel the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in telling you, by this opportunity, that on the 16th ult. Pondicherry was ſurrendered at diſcretion to the patient and perſevering arms of the Engliſh. Full eight months have they inveſted it on every ſide. Fortified by nature and art in the ſtrongeſt manner, hardly any thing but the ſevereſt famine could have accompliſhed its downfal. Our batteries were opened only a few weeks before it was given up, and were indeed ſo well ſerved, as to perform wonders; but the want of every neceſſary within, was what wrought chiefly in our favour. The inhabitants have ſubſiſted for a conſiderable time on their elephants, camels, horſes, &c. I can aſſure you for a truth, that a dog ſold for 24 rupees, or as many half crowns; of this miſerable proviſion there did not remain enough for one day longer, when the Engliſh got poſſeſſion of it.

" Our engineers have already begun to blow up the fortifications at Pondicherry; to do it compleatly, will employ ſome months. The Highlanders arrived here yeſterday, to perform garriſon duty."

July 24. *Yeſterday ſome of our merchants received letters from their correſpondents in Sileſia, mentioning that the King of Pruſſia had intercepted from 3 to 400 waggons, loaded with flour, ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the Auſtrian armies.*

July 27. *It is ſaid that the Nabob of Arcott is to give the army and fleet of England, who were at the ſiege of Pondicherry, the ſum of 2,500,000 l. to be diſtributed amongſt them.*

July 28. *All the private yards down the river, are full of ſhips building for the Government's ſervice.*

We are informed, that a very conſiderable quantity of tons of ſhipping was taken up laſt week by the Government.---Air ventilators are fixing in ſome of the tranſports at Portſmouth, they ſuppoſe they are intended for a long voyage.

The King has ordered Major Widderbourn, who brought over the news of the late action from Germany, 1000 l.

July 29. *His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered a camp to be marked near Lignitz. He has acted with much more caution this campaign, than through the whole courſe of the war.*

Shazadah, the Mogul's ſon, has been defeated by the Engliſh at Bengal, and M. Law, and all the French in that country, taken priſoners. M. Lally is coming to England priſoner of war in the Onſlow.

Major Wedderbourn is to have five of thoſe companies that were draughted to compleat the regiments in Germany, and not five Highland companies.

We hear, that by the continual cruiſing of the ſquadron under the command of Commodore Keppel round the iſland of Belleiſle, and the coaſt, the junction of the Breſt and Rochfort fleets were intirely obſtructed, ſo that their project lately concerted was fruſtrated.

The ſeveral tranſports now lying at Spithead, together with ſeveral others fallen down the river, which are ſaid to be bound for New-York, where they are to rendezvous, are probably deſigned to convey the forces to the Miſſiſippi, in order to poſſeſs ourſelves of that whole continent.----This muſt be attempted before the ſpring, as we are told that at that time the overflowing of the great rivers thereabouts, occaſioned by the melting of the ſnow up the country, renders it very unhealthy during that ſeaſon.

Tranſports are preparing to ſail to the northward, to receive ſome foot forces on board.

A conſiderable reinforcement of troops will very ſhortly be embarked for Germany, to join the Allied army.

An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday from Hans Stanley, Eſq; our miniſter at the court of France, whoſe return to England is ſpoken of as ſoon expected.

On Monday laſt Joſiah Hardy Eſq; ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark on board the Alcide Man of war for his government of New-Jerſey. The ſaid man of war takes the tranſports bound to New-York under Convoy.

Auguſt 3. *They write from Dortmund, the 18th of July, that ammunition bread was ſo ſcarce in the French camp at Soeſt, that it ſold the evening before at the rate of 8d Sterling per pound.*

LOTTERY TICKETS for the Paving *Philadelphia* Streets, *Oxford* Church, *German* School-

Extract of a letter from an officer of the artillery (which ſeems to be the beſt account we have yet had of the late battle) dated Hohenower, July 17, 1761.

"In the afternoon of the 15th, about 20,000 of the French attacked the Marquis of Granby, who was poſted to cover a great road leading acroſs the Lippe, with about 15000 men, after five different attacks, were at laſt obliged to retire, after being about four hours engaged, and after having loſt a great number of men. There were four regiments of Engliſh infantry with Lord Granby, and the two battalions of Highlanders, which I believe were all the Engliſh he had; the reſt were Heſſians, &c. Our artillery that were with thoſe regiments fired every ſhot they had.

"We were encamped about four Engliſh miles on the right of them, and could hear the whole affair. Immediately after this happened, the army received orders to march directly, and we formed the line of battle at eleven at night, nigh the ground where that affair of Lord Granby's was.

"The principal object the French had in view, was a great road which led to Ham, on the Lippe, by which our army muſt have retreated, in caſe of misfortune; ſo that you may imagine, as that lay on our left, that that wing would be well ſupported; for if they had puſhed our left, it would have been much worſe than if our right had been puſhed; for that reaſon, our left wing conſiſted of a corps under the command of Prince D'Anhalt, and that under the command of Lieut. General Wutgenau; which two corps were to be ſupported by 15000 men, under the command of General Sporcken. At three in the morning they began the attack on our left, which was maintained with great vigour for ſeveral hours; in which time our grenadiers, and ſome other Engliſh regiments, puſhed the French into the woods, and took two entire battalions, with their officers, colours and cannon.

"They were immediately brought into the rear, and I ſaw them taken away by a party of our cavalry. It affected me vaſtly to ſee ſuch a number of French officers wounded, and their own men carrying them on pieces of wood. All this time our cannon was plying them with round and grape ſhot, and the infantry with ſmall arms, which continued till between eight and nine o'clock, when the French retreated, and left us maſters of the field of battle, after having loſt about 15 pieces of cannon, about 8 ſtandards, and about 7000 men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

"The Hereditary Prince, with a corps on the right, was likewiſe engaged for many hours, as alſo a corps to his left, and immediately on our right, under the command of General Conway. We heard their fire, which was immenſely heavy. The Heſſians behaved nobly, as did all the troops; but I believe the loſs of the Heſſians was very great; I ſaw them lie very thick in the field of battle. The corps where I was were not engaged, only by cannon, which had the good effect to keep the enemy from advancing. They lay in view of our batteries, and durſt not come within proper reach of us. The French are now retreated over the Roer, and I fancy we ſhall follow them to-morrow. I don't believe we have loſt two thouſand men on this occaſion. Our army is pretty healthy; but we have a good many wounded. We are juſt now going to prayers."----

Auguſt 4. *A large French privateer is taken in the North Sea, and another run aſhore off the Naze.*

Mr. Buſſy daily expects another courier from Paris, which, ſome think, will bring a ſatisfactory anſwer of the court of France to the laſt reſolution of the court of Great Britain for ſettling the baſis on which the treaty of peace may be made.

Yeſterday there was a very grand levee at St. James's, when, for the firſt time ſince his arrival in England, M. Buſſy was at court.

Auguſt 5. Letters by yeſterday's mail ſay, that Marſhal Broglio has retired beyond Paderborn towards Lippſpring, being obliged, as well as the Prince de Soubiſe, to abandon the county of Marck, for want of ſubſiſtence. The Allied army, according to the accounts of the officers who have come lately from Germany, is in no ſuch want of proviſions as was repreſented here.---'Tis ſaid that the conſequences of the victory of the 16th, and the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy that day, are much greater than could at firſt have been imagined.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 31.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Kennington is breaking up. The Proſerpine is ordered to go a preſſing. It was generally reported, that the expedition was laid aſide; but the diligence uſed for a few days paſt to expedite it, ſhews that a heavy and unexpected blow is intended to be ſhortly ſtruck againſt our enemies. A very hot preſs has been here for ſome time paſt."

Auguſt 8. Yeſterday M. Buſſy was at Court, to compliment his Majeſty on his recovery from his late indiſpoſition.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Fowey man of war, Capt. Mead, convoy to the ſhips bound to the Weſt-Indies, and to ſee them as far as Antigua. She is firſt to go to Cork, and to ſail from thence by the 15th of Auguſt back to Spithead, and to take what ſhips may be ready on her return for the Weſt-Indies under her convoy.

The following men of war eſcaped the great ſtorm in the Eaſt-Indies, viz. the Suffolk and Lenox, of 74 guns each, Grafton of 68, Elizabeth of 64, York, Weymouth and Tyger, of 60 each, Saliſbury of 50, Balerno of 22, and South-Sea-Caſtle ſtoreſhip.

The French account of the affair of the 15th and 16th, makes their loſs in killed, wounded and priſoners, amount to 2400 men.

An account from Soubiſe's army ſays, the Prince unaccountably received a letter from Marſhal Broglio, adviſing him that he had reſolved on a retreat, at the very time things were going in their favour.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Auguſt 4.*

Whitehall, Auguſt 4. Late laſt night the directors of the Eaſt-India company received diſpatches over land, from the preſident and council of Bombay, giving an account of the ſurrender of Mihie on the 10th day of February laſt, with all its dependencies, on the coaſt of Malabar, by M. Louet, commander in chief of the French garriſon of that place, to Thomas Hodges, Eſq; commander at Tillicherry, and to Hector Monro, Eſq; commander of the King's and company's troops on that expedition."

They write from Caſſel, that ſome hundred waggons of proviſions ſent to the French army, from the court of Manheim (the Elector Palatine) had been intercepted by the Allies.

Letters from Holland tell us, that Sir Joſeph Yorke is at great pains to contradict the reports of an approaching rupture between Great-Britain and Spain, which he repreſents as mere ſtock-jobbing news; but theſe letters ſay, the reports meet, nevertheleſs, with much credit, being mentioned in poſitive terms in many letters from perſons of character.

Advices from Hamburgh, of the 28th ult. ſay, that ſince the affair of the 16th, it was reported that a body of Auſtrians would march towards the Electorate of Hanover, to make a diverſion in favour of the French.

Some letters from Pomerania mention, that the Ruſſian fleet had met with a ſtorm, which had obliged them to put back.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 15.

"The principal reaſon for thinking a peace ſtill diſtant is, That the King having promiſed the King of Spain to concur in all his deſigns relative to Italy, his Catholic Majeſty, whoſe inaction ſurprizes all Europe, hath engaged to furniſh us with the neceſſary ſupplies for carrying on the war till the fate of arms ſhall bring our enemies to reaſon. Several large ſums having been already brought into the King's coffers, by the channel of Dutch merchants, the ſubſidies owing to the northern powers have juſt now been paid; which gives room to hope that the Ruſſians and Swedes will act with vigour and effect: And we are told that the King hath ſworn, that if England doth not recede from the rigour of her pretenſions, he will hear no more of peace, or congreſs, or negociation."

By letters from Paris we are informed, that that court having received advices of the reduction of Pondicherry, by the Britiſh forces, were under great concern at this diſagreeable event. It is added, that the French councils were ſo much divided in their opinions touching the terms for concluding a general pacification with Great-Britain, that nothing definitive had as yet been reſolved on. However, as the loſs of Pondicherry had, in a great meaſure, affected the trading merchants of France, it was expected their remonſtrances would occaſion the compliance of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to the laſt conditions offered by the court of Great-Britain, for ſettling the preliminaries for treating of a peace at the expected congreſs.

The talk of ſending a fleet into the Baltic is revived, and that the Danes will join the Allies.

On Tueſday an expreſs, ſaid to contain ſome inſtructions of a very intereſting nature, was received by M. Buſſy from his court.

The French ſettlement of Mihie, lately taken by the governor of Tellicherry, is ſituated about 50 miles north from Callicut, a ſmall Engliſh ſettlement, and about 30 north from Tellicherry; it lies nearly under the ſame latitude with Pondicherry, and is between 3 and 400 miles diſtance from it. The French have ſeveral other ſmall ſettlements on this coaſt, particularly one called Pullicat, from which Mihie is diſtant about 200 miles to the north-eaſt. Mihie is but a ſmall ſettlement, and never was of any material importance to the enemy; though it is ſituated on the ſea coaſt, they never attempted to fortify it. The principal, and indeed almoſt only trade which the French had here, was for pepper.

Admiralty-Office, July 30. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable George Lord Anſon, Vice Admiral of Great-Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet.

Hague, Auguſt 4. Several private letters are juſt received here, importing, that colonel Belling, who with the corps of Pruſſian troops under his orders, on the approach of the Swediſh army, retired towards the frontiers of the Marche of Brandebourg, being ſince joined by ſome battalions drawn from the garriſon of Stettin, had marched to meet the Swedes; but that the latter having attacked him on the borders of the Peene, with forces infinitely ſuperior, they entirely routed him; and that his loſs, in killed, wounded, priſoners and deſerters, amounted at leaſt to 2000 men. *Hague Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 5.

About 10 days before the packet ſailed, a fleet of tranſports and merchantmen, ſaid to be near 80, under convoy of the Alcide, and four other men of war, left Spithead for this port, with a number of forces on board, ſome ſay five regiments; that, according to the papers, they were to join the army here under General Amherſt, and, in conjunction with Sir James Douglas's ſquadron, and the troops from Guadaloupe, were to make an attempt upon Martinico. But notwithſtanding all this, and the hot preſs in England for men, 'tis thought, and partly aſſured by letters from home, that the next packet will bring a certain account of peace, "as (ſay thoſe letters) the laſt "ſtroke given the French by Prince Ferdinand, has put "an end to the campaign for this ſeaſon, and the conſequence muſt be a PEACE."

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Thurſday laſt being the Anniverſary Election throughout this Province for Repreſentatives, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Philadelphia County. Repreſentatives, Iſaac Norris, Joſeph Galloway, Thomas Leech, Edward Penington, John Baynton, Joſeph Fox, Rowland Evans, John Hughes. Sheriffs, Joſeph Redman, John Biddle. Coroners, Peter Robeſon, Thomas Caſh. Commiſſioner, Michael Hillegas. Aſſeſſors, Jacob Shoemaker junior, Thomas Gordon, William Clampfer, Jacob Umpſted, David Davis, Iſaac Knight.

Bucks County. Repreſentatives, Giles Knight, Abraham Chapman, Henry Wyncoop, James Melvin, William Smith, John Wilkinſon, Samuel Foulke, Samuel Brown. Sheriffs, Joſeph Thornton, David Twining. Coroners, William Buckman, John Terry. Commiſſioner, John Woolſton. Aſſeſſors, Edward Thomas, John Mitchell, Peter Shepard, John Brown, Alexander Brown, Daniel Longſtreth.

Cheſter County. Repreſentatives, Joſeph Gibbons, George Aſhbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joſhua Aſh, John Morton, Iſaac Wayne, Iſaac Pearſon, Roger Hunt. Sheriffs, John Fairlamb, Nathaniel Vernon. Coroners, Philip Ford, Abel Janney. Commiſſioner, John Griffith. Aſſeſſors, Jeſſe Maris, Thomas Harlan, Humphrey Marſhall, Thomas Evans (Uuchland) William Allen, Mercer Brown.

Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglaſs. Sheriffs, John Hay, John Barr. Coroners, Matthias Slough, Frederick Stone.

York County. Repreſentatives, John Blackburn, David M'Conaughy. Sheriffs, Peter Shugart, Zachariah Shugart. Coroners, Michael Swoope, David Hunter.

Berks County. Repreſentative, John Potts. Sheriffs, Henry Chriſt, Jacob Weaver. Coroners, Jacob Kern, George Hinton.

Northampton County, Repreſentative, John Moor. Sheriffs, John Jennings, Peter Kechlin. Coroners, Arthur Lattimore, Thomas Todd.

New-Caſtle County. Repreſentatives, Evan Rice, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Cooch, John Finney, William Armſtrong, Jacob Vanbibber. Sheriffs, Thomas Dunn, William M'Mechen. Coroners, James Walker, Samuel Smith.

Kent County. Repreſentatives, John Vining, John Caton, John Barnes, Thomas Clarke, John Brinckle, Cæſar Rodney. Sheriffs, William Rhodes, Daniel Robeſon. Coroners, Jabez Jenkins, John Gray.

Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Benjamin Burton, Jacob Kollock, Joſiah Martin, Benjamin Wyncoop, David Hall, Jacob Kollock, junior. Sheriffs, Joſeph Shankland, Daniel Nunez. Coroners, John Shankland, Reece Woolf.

On Friday laſt Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Rhoads were elected Burgeſſes for this City. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Merriott, Samuel Bryan, John Gooding, Richard Parker, George Weſtcott, Thomas Shoemaker. Wardens, David Deſhler, Thomas Wharton.

Tueſday laſt JACOB DUCHE, Eſq; was elected Mayor of this City for the enſuing Year. And SAMUEL RHOADS, and HENRY HARRISON, Eſquires, were made Aldermen.

Wedneſday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Captain Campbell, from Newfoundland, off of Cape-May, ſpoke with a French Flag of Truce, bound to Boſton from Martinico; on board of which were Mr. Stevens of Boſton; Captain Elridge, from Caſco-Bay; Loring, of Boſton; Guppy, of Piſcataqua; and another Maſter of a Veſſel, Name not known. The Captain of the Flag told Captain Campbell, that he met with an Engliſh Man of War, who took what Sailors he had on board into the King's Ship. He was alſo informed, that Captain Malbon, of Rhode-Iſland; Cochran, of Piſcataqua; Abbot, from Barbados to Piſcataqua; and three Guiney Men, had been all lately taken, with many other Veſſels, by the Martinico Privateers.

The Rebecca, Lowther, of this Place, bound to London from Barbados, is taken, and ſent to Spain; and the Cumberland, Captain Powell, alſo of this Place, bound to Holland from South-Carolina, was taken in the Texel by a French Privateer.

Captain Friend, from London for this Port, ſailed with the Fleet of Tranſports bound to New-York; and Captain Gibbons, for this Harbour, was at Deal the Second of Auguſt.

The Brig Sally, Captain Smith, from this Place to Barbados, is taken, and ſent to Martinico.

The Snow Sally, Captain Pritchard, for Liſbon, was drove aſhore, in a Gale of Wind, and loſt, at our Capes. And a Schooner for St. Chriſtophers is alſo aſhore, and, it is feared, will likewiſe be loſt.

A Snow belonging to Marblehead, and bound to Jamaica, having ſprung a Leak, ran aſhore at Cape-May.

Arrived from this Port, the Captains Criſp and M'Connell, at Cork; and at London, from Jamaica, the Captains Bolitho and Gardner, both belonging here.

*** The Managers of the Lottery for PAVING PHILADELPHIA STREETS, are under the Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing till Monday, the Second of November next, at which Time they will certainly proceed to draw the ſame. The few Tickets on hand are to be diſpoſed of by the reſpective Managers, viz. William Vanderſpeigle, Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, John Relfe, Joſeph Wood, Enoch Story, Thomas Riche, William Moore, and James Benezet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Robin Hood, T. Hatton, from Madeira, Sloop Friendſhip, J. Young, St. Kitts. Schooner Charming Polly, J. Craig, Sloop Hopeful, S. Archbold, Jamaica. Schooner Hawk, T. Morton, Schooner Greyhound, C. Symms, Boſton. Sloop Hampton, B. Jenkins, Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Sloop Hepzibah, Seth Paddock, Nantucket. Brig Experiment, J. Saunders, St. Ubes. Sloop Falmouth, L. Weeks, Sloop American, Wm. M'Clelland, Falmouth, in N. England. Schooner Two Brothers, A. Campbell, Newfoundland. Sloop Mary, E. Jones, Halifax. Schooner Penobſcott, J. Frost, Piſcataqua. Sloop Thraſher, J. Jenkins, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Florence, A. Southward, New-York.

OUTWARDS. Snow Hill, Wm. Hardcaſtle, for Madeira. Sloop Adventure, J. Forreſt, Brig Marcia, N. Donnell, Brig Charlotta, E. Butler, Jamaica. Sloop Abigail, W. Brewer, R. Iſland. Brig Duke of Marlborough, D. Carcaude, Maryland. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Sloop Lovy, N. Shiverick, Boſton. Sloop Seaflower, K. Mallory, Montſerrat. Brig Hanover Packet, J. Ford, Guadaloupe. Sloop Betſey, Wm. Martin, S. Carolina. Sloop Robinhood, T. Hatton, N. York. Brig Recovery, D. Rees, Barbados.

CLEARED. Sloop Charming Michael, A. Leech, Sloop Rebecca, B. Kemball, Sloop Abigail, P. Groves, to Salem. Sloop Topſham, J. Ford, Schooner Dove, E. Morton, Sloop Plymouth, J. Fulgham, Boſton. Sloop Little Betſy, J. Dirkenderen, Schooner Ranger, W. Gray, New-York. Sloop Wolfe, T. Smith, Brig Prince George, N. Nelmes, Schooner Shanbuoy, T. Bylith, St. Kitts. Sloop John and Polly, P. Babſon, Portſmouth N. England. Sloop Fanny, R. Hunt, Tortola. Sloop Fanny, J. Tillinghurſt, R. Iſland. Brig Hannah, G. Noarth, S. Carolina. Snow Sally, J. Harper, Guadaloupe. Schooner Belleiſle, J. Hill, Jamaica.

To be SOLD,

A NEW CHAIR, and a Second-hand TWO-WHEEL CHAISE. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

GOOD SOAL LEATHER, Upper Leather, Neats Leather, and Calf-ſkins, are in very great Demand in Philadelphia. Any Perſon that has a Quantity to diſpoſe of, may be ſure of meeting with a good Market. ¶

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Friday, the 23d of this inſtant October, a certain Meſſuage, and Lot of Ground, now in the occupation of Philip Clampher, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, commonly called Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in Front 15 Feet, and in Depth 70 Feet, more or leſs, late the Eſtate of William Dawſon deceaſed. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 3d Day of this inſtant October, in the Evening, from the Houſe of the Subſcriber, living on Cheſtnut-hill, at the Sign of the Ship, a bay Gelding, about 14 Hands and a Half high, bob Tail, trimmed on the Pole, plaited all round, is a natural Pacer, but runs well, is about 6 or 7 Years old; there was alſo taken with him, a nice black Leather Snaffle Bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the Owner may have the Horſe again, and the Thief brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, but for the Horſe only Thirty Shillings, paid by me

¶ FARMAR DEWEES.

IN Purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed at the laſt Seſſions, the Owners and Poſſeſſors of Schuylkill Point Meadow Land, are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe on the ſecond Tueſday of this inſtant October, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe Managers, and a Treaſurer. ¶ I W.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Shop, on Society-hill, the Firſt of this inſtant October, about 9 o' Clock in the Evening, the following Goods, viz. 1 Piece 3 qr. Cotton Check, containing 34 Ells and a Half; 1 Piece Yard and 3 eights Ditto, about 16 Yards; 1 Piece Yard wide Ditto, about 12 Yards; 1 Piece 7 Eights Ditto, about 25 Yards; 1 Piece 3 qr. Linen Check, about 21 Yards; 1 Piece 3 qr. ſtriped Linen Check, about 28 Yards; 1 Piece three qr. Cotton Holland Ditto, about 12 Yards; and 1 Piece 3 qr. dark ſtriped Ditto, about 10 Yards. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures them, and the Goods, ſo that the Owner may have them again, and the Thief or Thieves brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward; but for the Thief or Thieves only Three Pounds, and if the Goods only Forty Shillings, paid by AARON OAKFORD. ¶

houſe in *Lancaſter*, and the *Preſbyterian* Church at the *Forks of Brandywine*, to be Sold by D. HALL.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1761.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Sale, by way of Auction, or public Vendue, as ordered by Act of Parliament, of the Eſtate of the Pennſylvania Land Company in London, will begin at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by Iſaac Millnor, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in this City, on the 23d Day of October next; at which Time and Place, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to Sale, to the higheſt Bidders,

The following Tracts of Land, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, viz.

One Tract of 6252 Acres, ſituate on Paulin's-kiln River, in Suſſex County. One other Tract of 2805 Acres, ſituate in Morris County, and the ſaid County of Suſſex, on both Sides of Muſkenekunk River. One other Tract of 2712 Acres, ſituate in the ſaid County of Suſſex, at the Foot of Pehaqualong Mountain. And one other Tract, ſituate in the County of Salem, in Brand Neck, containing 2460 Acres; which ſaid Tracts will be divided into ſmall Parcels before the Time of Sale, in order to accommodate the Purchaſers. Alſo their unlocated Rights to Lands, and all other their Eſtate and Intereſt in Weſt New-Jerſey.

On the 24th of the ſame Month, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, will be ſold at the ſame Place, the Water and Bank Lots in this City, conſiſting of one Water Lot, 55 Feet in Breadth; and three Bank Lots, oppoſite the ſame, 22 Feet each in Breadth, ſituate between Market and Arch-ſtreets. Alſo League-Iſland.

One the 26th of the ſame Month, at the ſame Place, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will begin the Sale of the following Tracts of Land, viz.

179 Acres and a Quarter, in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, ſituate on the Wiſſahiccon Road, about nine Miles from this City, bounded by ſaid Road, by Land of Samuel Powell, by the Line of Germantown Townſhip, and by ---------Wilſon's Land. There are about 40 Acres cleared, and a Houſe, Barn and other Improvements upon it, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Thomas Daves.

730 Acres, beſides Allowance, of unimproved Land, ſituate in Oley Townſhip, Berks County, about 50 Miles diſtant from this City, bounded by Land of Samuel Couldin, Anthony Hunter, Peter and Jonathan Harbine, Martin Shankle, Doctor Moyer, and by Land late of Caſper Wiſtar, deceaſed, now of Iſaac Greenleafe, and is intended to be ſold in two or three Diviſions.

134 Acres, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County, now in the Poſſeſſion of William Reed, and William Thompſon, bounded by the Line of Philadelphia County, by ſaid Reed's Land, and Land formerly of Samuel Carpenter, deceaſed.

The Tract in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, diſtant about 22 Miles from this City, containing near 4000 Acres, which was Part of the Proprietaries Manor of Gilberts, and is bounded by Norrington Townſhip, by Land of Henry Pawling, James Morgan, and others. Alſo by the River Schuylkill, and Perkioming Creek; the Tract conſiſts of about 22 Plantations, from 70 to near 300 Acres each, which are now poſſeſſed by John Edward, Thomas Francis, Thomas Roſiter, Peter and James Skeen, Thomas Gahagan, John Taney, Nathan Davey, Arnold Fox, Samuel Bell, Benjamin Cheſtnut, Daniel Steygar, Daniel Rees, James Morgan, John Chayne, Peter Miffit, Jacob Woollam, Nicholas Gatchlick, Valentine Shamburck, Chriſtian Recups, and Barnaby Paulin; which are all intended to be put up and ſold ſeparately.

708 Acres in Limerick Townſhip, Philadelphia County, bounded by Land now or late of George and David Evans, William Davis, John Smith, and others, and by the River Schuylkill, conſiſting of five Plantations, from 102 to 202 Acres, now poſſeſſed by Jacob Hoven, Edward Bolton, John Jordan, and Harman Stahl, and are alſo intended to be ſold ſeparately.

212 Acres in ſaid Townſhip and County, near the foregoing, now in the Poſſeſſion of Michael Siwal, bounded by the River Schuylkill, by Land of Enoch Davis, William Brooks, Henry Dininger, and of the ſaid Siwal.

On the 29th of the ſame Month, at the ſame Place and Hour, will begin the Sale of the Tract in Makefield Townſhip, Bucks County, containing about 4000 Acres, which was Part of the Proprietaries Manor of Highlands, diſtant about 30 Miles from this City; bounded by Land of Iſrael Pemberton, Robert Whitaker, the Line of Wright's Townſhip, by Land of Zebulon Heſton, John Beaumont and others, thence by ſaid River, then by Land of John and Joſeph Knowles, and Henry Baker; it conſiſts of between 25 and 30 Plantations and Parcels of Land, from 50 to 260 Acres, now in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Tomlinſon, James Croſs, William Lee, Jonathan Cooper, Thomas and Samuel Merrick, Iſrael Doane, William Keith, William and Thomas Smith, James and William Dillon, Henry Baker, Samuel and James M'Nair, Joſeph Hampton, Ezekiel and Chriſtopher Atkinſon, David Lewis, Bezaliel Wiggins, Charles Stuart and others, which are alſo intended to be ſold ſeparately.

On the 24 of November next, at the ſame Place and Hour, will begin the Sale of 7500 Acres, beſides Allowance, in Tinicum Townſhip, Bucks County, about 36 Miles from this City, extending near five Miles along the River Delaware, and partly on Tinicum Creek, and on both Sides the Durham Road, and bounded chiefly by Streper's Tract, and other Land of the Proprietaries. There are upwards of 40 Plantations and Settlements upon it, now in the Poſſeſſion of David Newman, Robert, James, and Nicholas Patterſon, the late Widow Marſhall, Elizabeth and James Baily, John Vratz, Tilman Culp, Robert Steward, John Kelly, James Kennedy, Henry M'Intire, James Wallace, Henry Newton, John Howey, Robert Wilſon, William Richards, Henry Cope, and others; and will be ſold in as many Parcels.

On the 5th of the ſame Month, at the ſame Place and Hour, will begin the Sale of the Company's two Tracts in Lancaſter County; one whereof is ſituate in Lampeter and Manheim Townſhips, and partly on Coneſtogoe Creek, and on the Road from this City to Lancaſter, conſiſting of upwards of 2500 Acres, laid out in Plantations, now in the Poſſeſſion of John Kirk, David Crawford, Andrew Barſinger, James Patterſon, John Roter, Chriſtian Stover, Widow M'Filly, Joſt Moſſer, ------ Rudiſhall, and others, and is bounded by Land of Sebaſtian Grove, Michael Immall deceaſed, Melchior Sneyder, Leonard Bendar, John and William Baird, Jacob Hartman, Dorus Buckwalter, and others; and is intended to be ſold in Parcels like the foregoing.

The other Tract is ſituate in Straſburgh Townſhip, on a Branch of Pequea; containing 1874 Acres, bounded by Land of John and Iſaac Ferree, John M'Auley, John Elliot, John Huſton, Matthias Slayermaker, and others; it now conſiſts of 5 Plantations, in the Poſſeſſion of Matthias, Daniel, and Henry Slayermaker, Robert Smith, John Huſton, William White, Iſaac Taylor, and others, and is intended to be ſold in as many Parcels.

On the 9th of the ſame Month, at the ſame Place and Hour, will begin the Sale of the Company's large Tract in London-Grove, New-London, London-Britain, and Eaſt-Nottingham Townſhips, in Cheſter County, and extending into New-Caſtle County and Maryland. Alſo what other Land of ſaid Company remains unſold in New-Caſtle County.

On the 19th of the ſame Month, at the ſame Place and Hour, will begin the Sale of a Tract of Land, in the County of Kent, on Delaware, ſituate between two navigable Creeks, viz. Murtherkill and Miſpillion, containing 11000 Acres. Alſo the unlocated Pennſylvania Rights, and all other Intereſt and Eſtate veſted in the Truſtees of the ſaid Company, in and by Virtue of the ſaid recited Act of Parliament.

The Plantations will be numbered in the Maps, and No. 1 be put up firſt, and then the following Numbers; and if the whole ſhould not be ſold on the Day appointed for each Tract, the Sale will continue the ſucceeding Day or Days, till it is finiſhed.

The Truſtees require One Third Part of the Conſideration Money to be paid down, another Third in Nine Months after (Six Months of which is to be without Intereſt) and the other Third in Nine Months after that. Thoſe who pay all the Money down, will have Six Months Intereſt of the Two Thirds diſcounted or abated them.

Perſons deſiring further Information reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, in this City,

JACOB COOPER,

Who, by the Death of Francis Rawle, is the Truſtees ſole Attorney.

Plumſted, Bucks County, Sept. 29, 1761.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, one Edward Thompſon, about five Feet eight Inches high, has a thin Viſage, long black Hair, and a Scar on his Chin: Had on a light coloured Coat, black Jacket, and Buckſkin Breeches. He pretends to many Branches of Learning, and uſed to keep School. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Thompſon, ſo that his Bail may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by me CHARLES CARROLL. ‡

WHEREAS the Subſcriber purpoſes ſhortly to leave the Province, he deſires all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Humphrey, of the Townſhip of Merion, in the County of Philadelphia, late deceaſed, to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts before the Fifteenth Day of this inſtant October, that they may be adjuſted by

‡ BENJAMIN HUMPHREY, Adminiſtrator.

WHEEREAS a certain Girl, named Margaret Kuhrt, on the 22d of September, 1753, was bound, before the then Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, to one Reuben Ludlam, but his Place of Abode was not mentioned in the Indenture; and whereas John Ernſt Kuhrt (the Father of the ſaid Girl) of Quitipſhillin Creek, in the County of Lancaſter, living near Jacob German's Plantation, is deſirous to know what is become of his ſaid Daughter, having never ſince heard from her; therefore the ſaid John Ernſt Kuhrt deſires any Perſon or Perſons, who can give him any Information of the ſaid Margaret or Reuben, to let him know by Letter, or otherwiſe; which Favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, JOHN ERNST KUHRT. ‡

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing 800 Acres, or thereabouts, ſituate on Deer-creek, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The ſaid Land lies adjoining two Iron-works, where the Farmer may be certain of always finding a Market for whatever he can raiſe; there are about 130 Acres cleared, the remaining Part remarkably well timbered; the Title is indiſputable.

Alſo a Tract of Land, ſituate in Kent County, on Delaware, containing 333 Acres, being Part of a larger Tract, called, The Manor of Freith. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subſcriber, living near Dover, in the ſaid County of Kent.

‡ 3 M. SAMUEL CHEW.

STRAYED or ſtolen the 27th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, living in Plumſted, Bucks County, a bright bay Mare, about 4 Years old, 13 Hands high, no Brand nor Ear-mark, has a ſmall Tail, with ſome white Hairs in it, her Hoofs pretty much broken, paces and trots, not ſhod. If ſtolen, it is ſuppoſed to be by one Garret Reace, who left thoſe Parts about the ſame time; he is a tall young man, wore a whitiſh coloured Cloth Coat, with a red Lining, the fore Part of his Waiſtcoat was Snuff coloured Thickſet, and the back Part blue Cloth, and had ſhort lightiſh brown Hair. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Alexander Brown, in ſaid Townſhip, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Forty Shillings for Mare and Thief, paid by THOMAS LACY. ¶

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Stantown, in Auguſta County, Virginia, ſome time in September in the Year 1760, upon Monongahela, by a Northward Indian, one large brown or dark bay Horſe, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the Buttock G. I hear he was ſold to ſome Perſon in Pennſylvania, by which Means I am likely to loſe him. Any honeſt, well meaning Perſon, that knows where ſaid Horſe is, and ſends a Letter, with a full Deſcription of him, to William Clingan Eſq; in the Forks of Brandywine, who will ſend me Notice where he is, ſhall be paid by me, on receiving the Horſe, the Sum of Three Pounds. GEORGE WILSON. ¶

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation, late belonging to the Reverend Mr. Joſhua Potts deceaſed, containing about 240 Acres of Land, commodiouſly ſituated on Upper York Road, about a Mile below the Crooked Billet, and 15 Miles from Philadelphia. There are about 30 Acres of good Meadow, the reſt all good high Corn Land; with a handſome new Stone Houſe (juſt finiſhed, all but Painting) 43 Feet in Length, and Width in Proportion, with an Entry all through the ſame; 4 good Rooms on a Floor, 2 Stories high, with a large Stone Kitchen, alſo 2 Stories high, with good Lodging Rooms in the ſame, and a Shed or Piazza, about 12 Feet wide, the whole Length; a good large Stone Barn, with Lintoe Stables, and ſeveral other neceſſary Out-houſes. Alſo two large Gardens, the one paled, and the other boarded in. For further Particulars, apply to Ann Potts Executrix, living on the Premiſes, or Joſeph Hart Executor, in Warminſter, Bucks County, or Joſeph Borden, Eſq; in Bordentown, New-Jerſey. ¶

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, a Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated on Octorara Creek, partly in Little Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, containing 210 Acres, with a good Title; there is on ſaid Plantation ſome Plow Land cleared, an Orchard planted, and about 10 Acres of watered Meadow made, under Clover and Timothy Graſs, and at leaſt 40 Acres more may be made, lying in a Body together, and may be conveniently divided into Square Lots of 10 or 12 Acres each, and likely to be very good, the Land being rich, and the Streams never failing; likewiſe on ſaid Plantation is a very good Griſt-mill, the Mill-houſe built with Stone and Lime, and has 2 Pair of Stones, Boulting-cloths, &c. all in exceeding good Order and Credit for both Merchant and Country Work, well accuſtomed for both, and ſo ſituated as not to be hindered by Froſt or Back-water. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Place and Mills, may be informed of the Title and Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, JOSEPH HEWES. 5 W. ¶

DROPT from a Chaiſe, about the 4th or 5th of December laſt, between the Landing and Trenton Mills, a ſmall neat Fowling-piece, with a double Breech, the Stock faſtened with Loops to the Barrel, a Piece of the Stock broke off, about a Foot from the Top, and which is ſecured alſo with a Loop. A Perſon was ſeen to take it up, and promiſed to leave it at Meſſieurs Hoopers Store; he is deſired to leave it with Meſſieurs Hoopers, at their Mills or Store, near Trenton, who will reward him for his Trouble, otherwiſe he may expect to be proſecuted. ¶

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, in Germantown, on the 14th of September laſt, 3 Cows; one of which large, of a dark brown Colour, and white Head, her Horns leaning a little backwards, lately calved; the ſecond a light brown Cow, middle ſized, her Horns much ſpread, had a 5 Shilling Bell on, the Strap twice round her Neck, alſo lately calved; the third is of the ſame Size, but ſomething darker than the ſecond. Whoever takes up the ſaid 3 Cows, and brings them to me, ſhall have Ten Shillings for each, paid by JACOB GENSELL. ¶

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Baltimore Iron-works, in Maryland, the 4th of October 1760, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Joſeph Hollond, about 23 Years of Age, and is rather ſmall than of the middle Size, has a ſmooth full Face, blue Eyes, and light coloured Hair, which was ſhort when he went away; he has a remarkable Way of ſwinging his Arms as he walks, and has been uſed to wait in a Houſe, and take Care of Horſes. The above named Servant was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania and Maryland Gazettes ſoon after he ran away; however he got to Pittſburgh ſome time laſt Fall, and was there taken up as a Runaway, and examined by Colonel Bird; but upon his producing a Diſcharge, which he had ſtolen from one Joſeph Stevens, at the Baltimore Iron-works aforeſaid, and calling himſelf by that Name, he was ſet at Liberty, and there lived with, and attended a Bar for one Captain Paris; but he left Pittſburgh ſome time in the latter End of March, and was heard of coming this Way as far as Bedford, ſo that it is likely he has made into Pennſylvania or Virginia. It ſeems he has made his Hair much darker by uſing Bear's Oil, and paſſes now (I ſuppoſe) by that Diſcharge I mentioned above. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, paid by

Tbc. 6 W. RICHARD CROXALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the Subſcriber, have to rent or ſell, at private Sale, a Plantation, lying in Suſſex County, joining upon the Broadkill Creek, Part of the Eſtate of Charles Perry deceaſed, with all the Improvements thereon, viz. A Brick Houſe, two Stories high, with 3 Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar underneath; a Fulling-mill, with all the Tools neceſſary; a Store-houſe, and other Out-houſes. This Plantation contains 113 Acres of Land; there are about 20 Acres cleared, on which is a good Orchard, under good Fence; the reſt Woodland, well timbered. JOSEPH BAILY.

N. B. Any Perſon inclined to rent or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to me at my own Houſe at Lewes-town, in Suſſex County, or at James Baily's, Taylor in Front-ſtreet Philadelphia, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, where they may know the Terms. ¶ 2 M.

New-Caſtle County, September 3, 1761.

A MAJORITY of the Owners of that Tract, or Piece of Marſh, which is ſituated in Brandywine Hundred, bounded to the South-eaſt by Delaware River, to the South-weſt by Chriſtiana River, and Brandywine Creek, to the North-weſt and North-eaſt by the laſt Land of Peter Vandiver, Mary Empſon, Lulof Peterſon, and John Bird, commonly called or known by the Name of Vertreedyhook Marſh, &c. intending to apply to the Aſſembly of this Government, in order to obtain a Law for incloſing the whole Marſh with a ſufficient Bank; any Owners of the ſaid Marſh having any thing to offer againſt a Law being obtained for that Purpoſe, are deſired to meet at New-Caſtle the next Seſſions of Aſſembly, that their Reaſons may be heard and conſidered.

By Order of the ſaid Majority,

JOHN BUCKLEY, JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands or Accounts againſt ABRAHAM TAYLOR, are deſired to bring in the ſame to him, and they ſhall be forthwith ſettled and paid.

The ſaid Abraham Taylor, intending to remove with his Family to England the next Spring, gives Notice, that he purpoſes to ſell the following Parts of his Eſtate,

The Lot of Ground, and Houſe wherein he now dwells, on the Bank of Delaware, containing in Breadth on Front-ſtreet, 23 Feet 3 Inches, and on King-ſtreet or Water-ſtreet 24 Feet and a Half.

A Lot of Ground, with ſeveral Houſes and Stores thereon, ſituate between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, being the ſame Ground whereon ſtand Taylor and Cox's Store, and Mr. Rivington's late Book Store, on Front-ſtreet, and James James's, Captain Wall's, and John Franks's Houſes on Second-ſtreet. The Lot is 51 Feet, and extends the ſame Breadth from Front to Second-ſtreet, except 35 Feet about the Middle thereof, now in the Poſſeſſion of Capt. Reeve, and the Heirs of William Moode; there is an Alley of ten Feet wide on the South Side of it, with a Tenement, a Coach-houſe, Stable, and other Conveniences thereto belonging, and two large Pieces of Ground, not yet built upon or improved.

☞ If any Perſon inclines to purchaſe the whole of this Lot and Houſes together, Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Security, and paying Intereſt; or if they deſire to leaſe the whole for a Term of Years, they may make their Propoſals accordingly.

A Lot of Ground on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet, whereon are the Remains or Ruins of two burnt Houſes, and a Brew-houſe, Malt-houſe, &c. the ſaid Lot is 30 Feet in Breadth on Front-ſtreet, and 276 Feet 9 Inches in Depth.

A Plantation or Tract of Land in Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle County, late the Eſtate of Samuel James, containing 201 Acres and 126 Perches, with one Eighth Part of a Furnace, known by the Name of Samuel James, or Abitinton Iron-works, and one Eighth of the Land and Tenements thereunto belonging.

One other ſmall Tract or Piece of Land in the ſaid County of New-Caſtle, near Chriſteen-bridge, containing 27 Acres of Woodland, and three Acres of Meadow, lying on the Northern Side of Chriſteen-creek, and running by its ſeveral Courſes along the ſaid Creek.

A Tract of Land, on a Branch of Swahatara-creek, in Lancaſter County, containing 300 Acres, ſurveyed and patented in the Year 1734, and adjoining to the Lands which have been ſince ſurveyed and patented to Henry Seller, Peter Clubb, alias Klop, and Conrad Sharpe.

A Right to 478 Acres of Land, in any Part of Pennſylvania.

Alſo a handſome Crane-neck Chariot, hung upon Steel Springs, with two Setts of Harneſs, a whole Fore-glaſs, and another compleat Sett of ſpare Glaſſes, and two ſpare Steel Springs, to be ſold either with or without Horſes.

Whoever inclines to treat or purchaſe, may know the Terms, and receive any farther Information reſpecting the Premiſes, by applying to the Subſcriber, in this City, in whoſe Hands the Title Deeds may be ſeen,

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT as the PARTNERSHIP of TAYLOR and COX will expire in a ſhort Time, they will ſell the Stock of Goods on hand at prime Coſt, for CASH only. Their Aſſortment conſiſts of all Kinds of European and Eaſt-India Goods, which have been purchaſed extremely cheap.

N. B. There are a very large Quantity of Rugs, Blankets, Bearſkins, red and ſcarlet Flannels, Duffils, and all other Kinds of Woollens, in the above Aſſortment, which were imported in the laſt Veſſels from England.

As JOHN TAYLOR is going to England early in the Spring, they requeſt all Perſons who are indebted to ſaid PARTNERSHIP, ſpeedily to diſcharge their Accounts.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot in Darby, Front on the big Road, that leads from Philadelphia to Cheſter; the Lot contains 45 Perches and a Half, the Houſe two Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, with a large Kitchen, and a Well of Water very convenient; on the ſaid Lot is a large Frame building, which would make a commodious Work-Shop or Stable. Any Perſon that inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living near the upper End of Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. HEZEKIAH HIBBERD. ‡

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October 15, 1761. NUMB. 1712.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in the MIDDLETOWN LOTTERY.

| Prizes of 4 Dollars. | No. | Prizes of 4 Dollars. | No. | Prizes of 4 Dollars. | No. |

Marshal Broglio's Relation of the Engagement on the 15th and 16th of July, at the Village of Filingshausen.

MARSHAL Broglio having, early in the morning of the 15th, marched the body of forces which were encamped at Elvette to Ettinghausen, went thither in person from Soest, and at four in the afternoon began his march with all the troops, in three columns, to take possession of the castle of Nagel, and the village of Filingshausen. The Marshal had concerted this movement with the Marshal de Soubise, who, on his part, was to encamp a part of his army the same day on the heath opposite the passes that lead to Scheidingen, Neumuhl, and Kornmuhl. It was supposed that this reciprocal position would enable them to advance to the enemy with more safety and more knowledge of what they were about.

The column of the left, consisting of the vanguard under M. de Beisance, and the corps of the grenadiers of France, and the Royal grenadiers, commanded by the Count de Stainville, was destined to proceed along the right side of the rivulet Aest, and seize the castle of Nagel; which was done accordingly. The castle was occupied, and an hundred prisoners taken, who made small resistance.

The column of the right, of which Baron Closen led the van, was to march by Ultrop, and advancing to Filingshausen, make an attack on that village. This was likewise executed with success. Baron Closen not only gained possession of the village after an obstinate defence, but drove the enemy's troops that were in it beyond the barricades before their camp, and took post in it, and at a redoubt which they had thrown up there. The whole body of troops which Lord Granby commanded, made several attempts to dislodge us, but without effect. He would indeed, in all probability, have succeeded, if Marshal Broglio had not considerably reinforced the six battalions of Nassau and Royal Deux Ponts, with the two battalions of grenadiers and the Hunters of Auvergne and Poitou, and St. Victor's volunteers, who had made the first attack. The Count de Guerchy, who commanded the division on the right, advanced very seasonably to support St. Victor's volunteers, with the grenadiers and hunters of the brigade of Dauphiny; and this brigade commanded by the Marquis de Maupeou, and the Marquis de Rochechouart, as also the brigade of the King, commanded by M. de Meironnet, were sent or led by the Marshal to sustain M. de Closen; by which means we remained masters of the village, of the barricades and redoubt, and of three pieces of cannon taken by St. Victor's volunteers and the regiment of Nassau. The fire of the small arms and cannon continued till after ten at night. The Marshal employed the rest of the night in relieving the six German battalions, and St. Victor's volunteers, by fresh troops. The Duke de Havre led up the brigades of Rouge (late Belsunce) and Aquitaine, and the Duke de Duras and the Count de Vaux, led up the brigades of Champagne, Auvergne, and Poitou.

In this Position (in which we then contented ourselves with remaining on the defensive, and of which the Marshal sent notice to the Prince de Soubise at eleven at night) we waited to see what step the enemy would take next day.

At day-break the cannonading began again, and continued with great vivacity till five o'clock, when it slackened considerably. The enemy appeared at that time to have no thoughts of attacking us; they seemed to be waiting the issue of what was doing on their right, to determine what part they should take. They did not remain long in suspence; about seven, we saw columns filing off, which came from the center, and the right of their army, towards their left. The fire of the small arms, which had been kept up all the morning on our right, was now considerably augmented, the fire of the cannon was redoubled, and soon after we perceived dispositions made, and columns marching to attack us, with a force much superior to ours. But the Marshal being informed of certain incidents, found, that he had no other part to take, but to return to the camp of Estinghausen. He immediately ordered the troops to march out of the village of Filingshausen. This movement, which in the presence of forces so much superior was very critical, was executed in the best order. Only the regiment of Rouge, which was the most exposed, and had already suffered considerably, was overtaken, and partly intercepted by the enemy, who took many prisoners, and some of its colours. The horses that drew its cannon being killed, its four pieces were also lost. There were likewise left in the village, which is very much surrounded with hedges and marshy hollow ways, five pieces of cannon, of which the horses were killed, or which were dismounted in the moment of the retreat.

The Marshal himself formed the rear, with the division of the grenadiers of France, and the Royal grenadiers, under the command of the Counts de Stainville and de Scey, and the Chevalier de Modena, who led them with all possible order and firmness. We retired in order of battle, in several lines; we halted several times, and kept the enemy in so much awe, that they did not venture to advance beyond the hedges of the village of Filingshausen; only some of their light troops came as far as Ultrop. We brought away all our wounded, excepting about fifty private men, and five officers, who were not fit to be moved. We also brought away three pieces of cannon, and about 200 prisoners, whom we took the day before. The army is come to encamp at Estinghausen, leaving the van under M. de Belsunce before us on the road to Ultrop, on the left of the Aest.

Our loss, though considerable, is much less than there was room to expect from two such sharp and long engagements, as those of the 15th and 16th. The returns of the killed, wounded, more or less, and prisoners, amount to 2400 men. The loss of the enemy must be very great. The prisoners and deserters assure us, that the fifteen English and Scotch regiments, whom we had to deal with in the evening of the 15th, suffered prodigiously. The officers of the enemy's light troops owned to ours, that they had suffered much, and had been obliged to send away, to their rear, the regiments that had fought the evening of the 15th, and the next morning. As to the Brunswick and Hessian troops, who replaced the English on the morning of the 16th, we know not their loss.

All our field officers behaved in the best manner, and were of great use; in short, never did any army keep up more firmness, and good order, in two such long engagements, the last of which was very unequal, and on intersected ground."

Dusseldorp, July 26. Prince Soubise's army, for want of provisions, has been obliged to retire to Minden on the Roer, that he may be nearer his magazines. M. de Voyer has been detached with 26 battalions, and a proportionable number of squadrons, to keep open the communication with this town and Cologne.

Cologne, July 27. The French, to conceal the loss they sustained in the late battle, bring in their wounded officers as well as soldiers in the night. However, we know the number of the former brought into our hospitals exceed 200; of the latter there are near 3000.

Hague, July 31. Letters from the army of the 28th past, say, that M. de Soubise, after having sent a great reinforcement to Marshal Broglio, had passed the Roer, and was retired into the mountains. Marshal Broglio had assembled all his troops at Paderborn; and Prince Ferdinand was in full march after him. Colonel Freytag had destroyed 50 boats laden with ammunition and corn, and burnt the French magazines on the Fuld, and the Werra. He did not lose a single man in that expedition.

The last letters from Silesia are of the 18th, when the Austrians and Russians had not been able to effectuate their junction; and that part of the Prussian army, which was placed on the right and left of the Oder, near Breslau, continued to occupy the posts assigned to them. The vanguard of the Russian army was advanced as far as Wurtemberg. The King of Prussia was at Pultzen.

The Russian corps under M. Romanzow, [illegible] attack Colberg, had not begun its operations the end of last month. The Swedes were in motion, and were of to have actually passed the Peene. Every thing was quiet in Saxony. Prince Henry kept his position at Schlettau; and Marshal Daun, and the army of the Empire, had not yet begun to move.

Berlin, July 21. According to the last advices from Silesia, the Russian army encamped the 12th of this month at Militsch, seven miles from Breslau; and by General Ziethen's position near Trebnitz, he not only covered the capital of the province, but was within two marches of the King's army, by which, in case of need, he might always be supported.

Mecklenbourg, July 22. A detached corps of the Swedish army has made prisoners of war the Prussian troops who were posted near Damgarten and Tribsees. They have also taken in Demmin 200 men of the battalion of Hordt. The remainder of that battalion has re-joined the corps of Colonel Belling, who is retiring into Brandenburgh; but the Colonel has left 80 men at Rostock, with orders to defend themselves there to the last extremity; and he has also put a garrison of 150 men into Malchin.

Magdebourg, July 20. It is reported since yesterday, that upon the near approach of the Russians to Breslau, and of General Ziethen's being fallen sick, the King had marched to meet them with the best part of his army.

From the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at Hohenover, July 26. The two French armies entirely separated the 25th, and are determined on a retreat. That of the Prince de Soubise has passed the Roer, and this day taken its head quarters at Arensberg. That of Marshal Broglio is retired towards Paderborn, and encamps between Geseke and Weane. The enemies have abandoned an hospital at Soest; and we have made many prisoners of their rear guard. Thus has the first project of those two powerful armies miscarried. Ours will march to-morrow.

Dantzick, July 15. The Russian fleet, which is to undertake the siege of Colberg, has appeared on our coasts for these three days past. It consists of one vessel of 100 guns, 1 of 80, 13 or 14 of sixty or seventy, three bomb-ketches, 16 or 17 transports, with 6000 soldiers. M. de Polanskoy is its commandant-general. But for the thick weather we had yesterday, this fleet would again have hoisted sail.

From Silesia, July 19. Nothing important has yet happened between the Prussians and Russians, excepting a few skirmishes. Col. Lossow, with the black hussars and bosniacks under his command, destroyed yesterday a whole regiment of the enemy, consisting of hussars and cossacks, who had ventured too far. On this occasion the Prussians took 109 men, with 7 officers, a surgeon-major, and 160 horses: The rest were cut in pieces or dispersed. Our hussars made at the same time a good booty in rubles.

Hanover, July 23. Prince Ferdinand has made a present of 4000 crowns to the lieutenant-generals Gilse and Wutgenau, as a reward for their good conduct at the battle of the 16th instant.

Augsbourg, July 21. The ministers plenipotentiary from Great-Britain and Prussia, are daily expected here. The secretary of Monsr. Choiseul arrived here the 15th; his excellency has hired for twelve months the Blackmoor's head, for 20,000 florins, and the several other ministers have likewise taken houses for a year; the Lord Stormont one for 9000 florins, the Earl of Egremont one for 3000, and General Yorke one for 13,000.

Brunswick, July 24. We received yesterday the disagreeable news of Prince Henry being dangerously wounded in an attack on the post of Runen, the 21st in the evening.

Hamburgh, July 31. According to the advices received here from Magdebourg, nothing of any consequence had as yet passed in Silesia to the 24th instant; however, the news of a battle was hourly expected.

The Swedes, having passed the river Peene, the 21st instant, have made themselves masters of the town of Demmin; but the Prussians, under the command of colonel Belling, maintain themselves still at Malchin.

Posnania, July 18. The Russian army has at length entered Silesia, in order to second there the operations of the Austrians. At its approach, the corps of Prussian troops, under general Ziethen, retired under the cannon of Breslau, where it has fixed its camp upon a very advantageous spot, between the old and the new bed of the Oder.

Francfort, on the Oder, July 26. It has been thought, for some days, that the Russians were going to attack Breslau; but it now appears that they have desisted from that project, and that the strongest part of their army is gone towards the Upper Silesia, on the side of Glogau, in order to endeavour to join the army of general Laudohn.

Prague, July 18. Baron Laudohn is again master of the mountainous part of Silesia, towards Bohemia, and that general has put good garrisons into Landshut, and other neighbouring places. His army is daily reinforced by detachments from Marshal Daun, and he only waits for a favourable opportunity to give battle to the king of Prussia.

Otmachau, July 20. We learn from Schweidnitz, that the whole Prussian army received the sacrament the 17th of this month. Each soldier is provided with 60 cartouches. There are 500 surgeons in that city, and three waggon loads of bandages, &c. The inhabitants of three villages, in the neighbourhood, are retired into the city with their effects.

Brandebourg, July 28. The king is arrived with his army in the Upper Silesia, to prevent the Junction of the Austrians and Russians.

LONDON, July 18.

A gentleman who came over from France last week, and has travelled through that kingdom from Italy to the Netherlands, says, that the scenes of poverty he met with, particularly in the villages and country towns, even exceeded his expectation: Their commerce is ruined, their manufactures languish, and money is so scarce, that the produce of the land is sold at the first hand much below a living price. Good Burgundy he could have bought on the spot for five or six livres a cask, containing about 36 gallons. There was a prospect of a plentiful harvest and vintage, but there seemed to be a want of hands to get it in. In short, their German war has exhausted the nation; because they have no trade sufficient to support the large remittances they make to Russia, Sweden, &c.

Last night died at his palace at Fulham, the Right Rev. Doctor Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of London.

A letter from Vienna, dated July 1, says, 'Our court is greatly 'embarrassed. On one hand solicited by the court of Versailles to 'consent to a suspension of arms; and, on the other, assured by 'the Czarina, that her troops shall act with more vigour than ever, 'they know not what step to take.'

July 23. Sixty pieces of iron ordnance are getting ready to be embarked for Belleisle, together with a great quantity of warlike stores of every kind.

Copy of a letter from an officer at Pondicherry, to a merchant in London, February 13, 1761.

"The day after the storm, in which our fleet suffered so much, our enemies had a thanksgiving, and were cruel enough to fire at ge of the wrecks that drove near them, lest any body should be d; however it was remarkable, that though the beach was cove[red] with the ships provisions, &c. not a bit washed near the fort, [where] they were in the greatest necessity. The French have now lo[st] every place they had in India.----Our people are busy blowing up the [forts], citadel, &c. lest the place might be given up at a peace-making. R. C."

Extract of a letter [from] on board his majesty's ship York, in Pondicherry road, February 13, 1761.

"Pondicherry is a most agreeable situation; both city and citadel are adorned with fine churches, structures, &c. especially the governor's palace, which is beyond any thing I have seen in India, and may vie with most in Europe for its noble decorations, furniture, and the elegant taste in which it is built.

"The Nabob, whose vast extent of country is now restored to him, and who is second to none but the Mogul, has promised (though he has been miserably plundered during the war) to make this conquest as good to us, by a present, as Chandanagore was to Admiral Watson's fleet."

Two mails arrived this day from Holland, which brought nothing material, except the arresting of General Tottleben, and some officers of his corps, for holding a correspondence with the King of Prussia.

Tottleben's troops have since been ordered to join the main army, which, letters from Vienna say, amounts to 75000 men, who are arrived on the frontiers of Silesia; but their cannon is not come up.

It is reported, that from a general view of the field of battle, when Major Wedderburn came away, it was supposed the French had eight thousand killed or wounded, and 3000 made prisoners.

July 25. The many deserters who came from Pondicherry to the English camp, gave an account of the garrison's being in such distress for want of provisions, that a cat would sell for twenty shillings sterling. A gentleman told an English officer, after our troops marched in, that he had paid sixteen shillings for half of his own dog. There was one thing very favourable to them, which was the cocoanut-tree; they supported themselves eighty-one days by cutting the heart of the tree and boiling it. A pint of rice sold for 2 pagodas, or 16 s. sterling. The loss of men on our side at this siege, from the 10th of September, was but six killed, wounded or taken.

They write from Hanover, of the 15th instant, that an action happened on the 12th near Pyrmont, between a party of the allies under General Luckner, and another of the French commanded by General Chabot, in which the latter had above 600 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Extract of a letter from on board his majesty's ship Medway, dated Pondicherry, January 31, 1761.

"The French now are entirely ruined in India. They have only one settlement more, and that is on the other coast, called Mocy. Two ships would knock it about their ears. I hope my next letter will bring you an account of the destruction of the French squadron. We expect them every day."

Part of a letter from a Gentleman at Fort St. George, February 1, 1761.

"*Monsieur Lally is arrived amongst us. Notwithstanding his fallen condition, he is now as proud and haughty as ever. A great share of wit, sense, and martial abilities, obscured by a savage ferocity, and an undistinguished contempt for every person that moves in a sphere below that of a General, characterizes this odd compound of a man. When he marched out of the citadel of Pondicherry, his officers and men saluted him with a loud and general hiss, loading him at the same time with the most abusive and opprobrious names. His Commissary would have justified his character, but he paid dear for the attempt; they killed him upon the spot, and would have done as much by Lally himself, if he had not made good his retreat into the English camp. He was so generally hated, that (if I may be allowed the expression) the very dogs howled at him. It is a convincing proof of his abilities, the managing so long and vigorous a defence, in a place where he was held in universal detestation.*"

July 28. *A letter from on board the Medway, off Pondicherry, Feb. 6. says, "The fortifications of Pondicherry, which were built agreeable to the modern rules of military architecture, were infinitely the strongest in all Asia, and might have vied with any of those famous ones in Flanders. They will now be soon razed. The buildings, which are by right the Nabob's of Arcott, will by his direction be demolished; and he has declared his inviolable resolution not to suffer the French to have any future settlement in his country. Thus by the reduction of this place, we are likely to make a Peace in India for remote posterity.*

"*Admiral Corniſh, whose division escaped the hurricane, sailed lately for Madrass, and we are expecting soon to go down to Bombay to refit, and I believe the Weymouth will likewise follow. We had at one time in the hurricane upwards of ten feet water in our hold, but we were fortunately favoured with fine weather after the storm.*

"*Among the many mortifications which the imperious spirit of General Lally met with, none was more cutting than that of being besieged by a land officer, whose rank was only that of a Colonel. All the English settlements in India were the objects of Lally's conquests when he sailed from Europe; how far he has succeeded in his schemes (which it is said were of his own planning) is well known. It must be admitted also, that the French King cannot but be greatly affected, by the loss of this place, in a private capacity as a Merchant, as that Monarch is deeply concerned in the French East-India Company, which, by his assistance alone, has sustained itself so long through the various misfortunes it has met with during the course of their unsuccessful war.*"

Extract of a Letter from Munster, July 18.

"The French are much less terrible than they were.---Three days ago they looked upon the overwhelming the Allies, as a thing absolutely certain: Count de Lusace (Prince Xavier of Saxony) was so posted as to prevent their retreat, when attacked and beaten by the two marshals. Their armies made on paper 188 battalions, and 189 squadrons, and were actually 80,000 foot, and 31000 horse and dragoons.----The cannonading on the 15th was severe: It was renewed, and several attacks made on the 16th. About six in the morning, finding they could not make any impression, they began to raise new batteries, which, before they were finished, were carried by the Allies; soon after the whole army gave way, and the French fled on every side.----Colonel Janneret, in the Hanoverian service, was very near taking Marshal Broglio, who escaped by the fleetness of his horse.----The French lost 5000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, amongst these are five lieutenant-generals.----General Marquis of Granby performed wonders.-----Col. Freytag has seized 800 waggons, laden with ammunition and provisions, and another officer has taken 200 bread waggons, near Westerhoven. M. Broglio is retired beyond Soest, and the Prince de Soubise to Dortmund; the prisoners blame the latter extremely, but do not as yet descend to particulars."

July 30. *His majesty's ship Alcide, bound for North America, hath taken on board upwards of* 30,000 *l.*

LOTTERY TICKETS for the Paving *Philadelphia* Streets, *Oxford* Church, *German* School-

General Lally had permiſſion to retain all his own effects, which are ſaid to amount to 100,000 l.---Where ſhall we meet with ſuch an inſtance of French generoſity?----There was found among the merchandize of the place an immenſe quantity of lead, which in that country is a very valuable commodity.

Monſieur de Larray, who was civil governor of Pondicherry, was as much beloved for his gracious and affable diſpoſition, as Lally was feared for his commanding and menacing deportment.

Extract of a letter from Pondicherry, February 12, 1761, brought by the London Packet, diſpatched by the governor of Madraſs.

"*Monſieur Lally gave up this place (as you muſt have heard before this reaches you) without any terms of capitulation. In his letter indeed to the colonel, he begs that no inſult may be offered to any of the religious ſocieties, and that his own effects may be ſafe from the violence of the ſoldiers; but as to the rajcally counſellors, he (the commander) might hang them all if he pleaſed. Lally, with the other priſoners of note, are gone to Madraſs where they occaſion a great ſcarcity. This Iriſh French commander is an odd wretch; as long as the ſiege laſted, if he happened not to be ſleepy at night, he would ſtart out of bed, and ſend for the council, and gravely tell them, that the Engliſh would ſoon become maſters of the place, and debauch their wives and daughters; he generally received them in his bed-chamber, with nothing on but his ſhirt, and amuſed himſelf by fanning his face with the flap of it.*

"*The inhabitants are permitted to diſpoſe of their houſhold goods in the beſt manner they can, but all their merchandize falls to the ſhare of the conquerors, and they are obliged to leave the place in a fortnight. The baſtions are already blown up, and the citadel with the curtains will meet with the ſame fate. A little time before the place ſurrendered, Lally cauſed a large quantity of powder to be thrown into the water; for doing which, and for burning ſome maſts, &c. all his heavy baggage has been ſtopt, though it is ſaid to be worth between ſeventy and eighty thouſand pounds ſterling. His palace is a very magnificent building, and the furniture the moſt elegant I ever ſaw; in moſt of the rooms are looking-glaſſes ten feet high, and ſix broad; 500 l. has already been bid for each of them, but the Nabob of Arcott it is imagined will give much more.*"

The whole Weſt-India fleet paſſed by Graveſend yeſterday.

Auguſt 1. A letter from the head-quarters of the Allied army, dated Hohenover, July 18, ſays, "Yeſterday fifteen French officers, taken priſoners at the late battle, dined with Prince Ferdinand. This morning about ſeven o'clock a great cannonading was heard towards the right wing; upon which all the baggage was ordered to be ſent to Ham; and we are in expectation of a freſh action, if the French ſtand their ground."

It is ſaid that ſome more regiments will ſoon be ſent to Germany.

We hear that the tranſports deſigned for New-York are to receive troops on board there, under the command of General Amherſt, who, in conjunction with Sir James Douglas's ſquadron, and the troops from Guadaloupe, are to make an attempt upon Martinico.

Yeſterday arrived an expreſs from Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; Engliſh conſul in Ruſſia, with an account, that a fire had happened in the hemp warehouſes at Peterſburgh, in which ſeveral thouſand tons of hemp, and flax to the value of above 300,000 l. ſterling, were conſumed. Being timber buildings, they were reduced to aſhes in a ſhort time.

Extract of a letter from his Majeſty's ſhip America, in the Eaſt-Indies, Feb. 3. 1761.

"I can ſay nothing concerning the treaſure taken in Pondicherry, or how we ſhall divide it. The company have demanded it for their uſe. I ſhall be glad that no diſagreeable diſputes ariſe between the King's and Company's officers.

"The Nabob made his triumphal entry into the town, accompanied with his brother, both being ſeated, according to the manner of this country, in a kind of wooden tower, borne on an elephant; after that, ſix more, with their chiefs two and two, on each elephant's back; then followed his twelve wives, in a ſort of covered cart, drawn by buffaloes, with many others of his train and army following, differently equipped with bows and arrows, lances, fire-arms, &c. He is a handſome-featured, man, of a good deportment, with a copper-coloured complexion, and ſeemed highly to enjoy the cavalcade. It is ſaid he will make the navy and army a handſome preſent, on being put into poſſeſſion of the whole country, as he will now be the moſt powerful Nabob in India.

"There is a report of a ſcheme forming to ſet up a new Mogul; if ſo, it may probably call our ſhips to Bengal."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 24.

"By letters from Paris received this day we learn, that ſeveral couriers were juſt arrived with the news of a ſmart action on the 16th between the French troops and thoſe of the Allies; but that nothing was ſaid of the iſſue of it; and that the particulars were expected with the greateſt impatience. Theſe letters add, that, previous to theſe advices, the Court was highly diſpleaſed with the conduct of the Marſhal Prince de Soubiſe, againſt whom they had received bitter complaints, both from Marſhal Broglio, and from divers general officers, and almoſt all the King's houſhold troops under his command; that theſe complaints having been read in council, it was remarked, among other things, that by this bad conduct, and the indicious combination of his movements, the whole of the houſhold troops were, on the 10th inſtant, in danger of being cut off from the army; which would infallibly have happened, had not that reſpectable corps perceived of themſelves their danger, or if Prince Ferdinand had been ſooner informed of their ſituation. Thoſe complaints naturally brought to remembrance the affair of Fulbach; and would undoubtedly have occaſioned his recal, if his powerful Protectreſs had not interpoſed. But it is aſſured, that the ſole command of the French army will, nevertheleſs, be given to Marſhal Broglio; and hat, out of regard to the Marchioneſs, the Prince de Soubiſe will be intruſted with 25 or 30,000 men, to lay ſiege to Munſter, Lipſtadt, &c.

"Laſt Wedneſday the Count d'Affry received an expreſs with diſpatches from M. Broglio, entreating him, as the French army was in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, to take the moſt efficacious meaſures with the States-General to procure an immediate ſupply. This expreſs brought alſo a long detail of all that hath happened between the two armies ſince the 15th. This relation endeavours to make the loſs nearly equal on both ſides: But we can clearly perceive by it, that the Engliſh and Hanoverian General officers acquired great glory on that occaſion."

Auguſt 4. *Letters from Magdebourg, of the 23d of July, ſay, "That the Ruſſian army having directed its March towards Breſlau, General Ziethen decamped on the 9th from Storebneſt, and by forced marches getting beforehand with the enemy, took poſt at Hundsfeld before Breſlau.*

Auguſt 8. *The Union of Breſt (formerly the General Amherſt privateer of New York) Captain Gabriel Durett, who ſailed from St. Domingo the 25th of June, with ſugar, coffee, and indigo, was taken the 28th of July by the Burford and Thames men of war, and is ſent into Plymouth. On the 27th of June the Union took the Rebecca, Lowther, of Philadelphia, from Barbados, bound to London, and ſent her for Spain.*

Extract of a letter from a Surgeon in the iſland of Goree in Africa, May 27, 1761.

"*The fire which happened here on the 14th of March conſumed, in a few hours, the whole town to aſhes (except three houſes) together with ſeveral officers quarters. The inhabitants have ſuffered greatly. The inſtruments and medicines we regret the moſt, as that is a public loſs, not retrievable in this country before the ſickly ſeaſon, which approaches. There was a good ſupply ſent out for both garriſons, but unfortunately the veſſel was cut from Senegal Bar by a French frigate.*"

Auguſt 11. *Laſt week ſeveral frigates were commiſſioned, beſides the following ſhips of the line, the Africa, Blenheim, Cornwall, Deptford, and Belleiſle. This laſt ſhip was lately the Bertin French Eaſt-India ſtoreſhip, pierced for* 64 *guns.*

The reports at preſent current, of certain new connections between the two Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, are ſo improbable, that we can hardly believe them well founded. In reſpect to Spain, if ſhe had inclined to have made a common cauſe with France, there was a ſeaſon when it might have been done with a probability of ſucceſs. On the other hand, if France is to acquieſce under the deſigns of Spain in Italy, ſhe muſt then break with the Houſe of Auſtria, and to do this for the ſake of pecuniary ſupplies to carry on a war, of which by taking the ſame meaſure, ſhe may make an abſolute end, is a meaſure unintelligible, and therefore we may preſume is not, nor ever will be taken.

They write from Hanover, that the moſt Serene Princeſs of Mecklenburg is to paſs through Lengen, Dannenberg, Gorde, Dahlenberg, Lunebourg, Winſen, Harbourg, and Buxtehude, to Stade, where ſhe will embark for England. It is ſaid ſhe will be accompanied by the Baroneſs de Cocceji, widow of the High Chancellor of that name at Berlin.

We hear that on the arrival of our intended Queen at Graveſend, ſhe will quit the royal yatcht, and go on board a moſt elegant barge, in which, attended by a vaſt number of other barges, decorated with ſtreamers and other ornaments, and accompanied by an extraordinary band of muſic (now under orders to wait her arrival there) will in a moſt grand manner be conducted up the river to Greenwich, where the preparations making for her reception are beyond deſcription.

A private letter from Verſailles, ſays, "Madam Pompadour gave a grand ball after the news of Broglio's defeat. What indecency to exult in the calamity of her country, becauſe it involved her enemy in diſgrace! But what better can we expect, while we are governed by a King, who is governed by his Miſtreſs."

The letters from France, received at the Hague on the 4th inſt. adviſe, That the Miniſtry are ſo much occupied by a complication of affairs, that councils are continually called. Intrigues and cabals increaſe every day, and leave no room to doubt, that there will be a change in the command of the French armies, and even in the Miniſtry. The ſame advices add, that orders had been ſent to Marſhal Broglio to give the enemy battle on the firſt favourable opportunity: It is for this end, that the 36 battalions, and 50 ſquadrons, detached from Soubiſe's army, have rejoined the Marſhal in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, to which place he drew near, with deſign to favour the election of a Biſhop of that See: And as the Courts of France and Vienna are deſirous that the elections of Biſhops of Hildeſheim and Munſter ſhould immediately follow, the Marſhal is to make the utmoſt efforts to oblige the Allies to evacuate thoſe two places; which cannot be done without a battle.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

Election for Cumberland County.

Repreſentatives, William Allen, John Byers. Sheriffs, Ezekiel Smith, Ezekiel Dunning. Coroners, Robert Robb, James Pollock.

Yeſterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

By Captain Phœnix, from Antigua, we have public Papers and private Letters to the 16th ult. the Subſtance of the News of which is as follows, viz. That a French Frigate had arrived at Martinico, and carried in with her ſeven Prizes: That Captain Sturges, of Antigua, had ſent in there, a Snow and Sloop, from Martinico, loaded with Sugar: That the Martinico Privateers, of late, had chiefly cruized on the North-American Coaſt, one of which had ſent in ten, and another eight Prizes: That His Majeſty's Sloop Antigua had taken a French Schooner, with Sugar, Coffee, &c. and had retaken a Sloop with Horſes from N. London: That His Majeſty's Ship Griffin, Captain Taylor, had taken, and ſent to Antigua, a French Ship, with 200 Hogſheads of Sugar, and ſome Coffee on board; And that there had been carried into St. Chriſtophers, a Schooner and Sloop with Proviſions, a Dogger with Sugar, and a Brigantine, loaded with Lumber, bound to the Granades from Martinico.

A Letter of the 16th of September ſays, "Sixty Prizes were carried into Martinico in the Month of Auguſt; but no Philadelphia Men among them, except Captain Smith for Barbados."

Since our laſt arrived here Captain Adams from Barbados, who, on his outward bound Paſſage, in Lat. 14, fell in with a large French Letter of Marque Frigate-built Ship, of 16 Carriage Guns, which he engaged warmly for about two Hours, and at laſt obliged her to make the beſt of her Way off, tho' of vaſtly ſuperior Force to him. Captain Adams had one Man kill'd.

The Indian Trader, Captain Robeſon (mentioned lately to be taken by a Bayonne Privateer, on his Voyage from this Place to London) was retaken by the Admiral Durell Privateer, and ſent to Guernſey.

From Weyman's New-York Gazette, October 8.

It appears there are no Forces on board the Fleet, notwithſtanding the Papers mention a large Body was preparing to embark on board them.

The General Wall Packet, Captain Robinſon, left this Port Yeſterday with the Mail for Falmouth.

The Lords Commiſſioners of Appeals have been pleaſed to reverſe the Sentence of the Vice Admiralty Court at Jamaica, on all Ships taken from Monto Chriſti by the Men of War; and to order Reſtitution of Ships and Cargoes.

We hear ſeveral Regiments above are ordered down immediately.

Touching a Peace take the following from the laſt Magazine.

"Peace with France ſeems to be ſtill at a great Diſtance; the Succeſs of our Arms againſt that Nation in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, in America, and upon the Iſlands, and even the Continent of Europe, have not yet ſo far humbled that Court, as to make the Miniſtry conſent to equitable Terms of Peace. The ceding of Territories at the End of a War, without any Equivalent, is to thoſe who were wont to ſtrip their Neighbours upon ſuch Occaſions, an Indignity which they cannot brook. The Retention of Nieuport and Oſtend, Sea-port Towns, belonging to the Empreſs Queen, would to them be ſome Compenſation for their Loſſes abroad; but as the Dutch intereſt themſelves in the Conſervation of thoſe two Cities, even theſe are not likely to be added to the Incroachments which they have already made on the Frontiers of the Republic. Unable therefore to avail themſelves of the Arts of Negotiation, by which they uſed to gain the Superiority in the Cabinet, and diſtreſſed to the laſt Degree by the ill Succeſs of their Arms in all Quarters, they endeavour to get Time by raiſing Difficulties, till the Event of the Campaign ſhall determine their Fate, which, if unfortunate, will add nothing to the Demands of their Enemies; if otherwiſe, may be a Means of moderating their Claims."

*** Mr. KINNERSLEY's Courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, with Lectures on the Nature and Properties of LIGHTNING, &c. which would have been exhibited the Week before laſt had the Air been dry enough, is propoſed to be exhibited at the College To-morrow and next Day, to begin preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. Tickets to be had at Mr. Kinnerſley's Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. Price Half a Dollar for each Lecture.

*** The Tickets in the MIDDLETOWN LOTTERY, ſigned by John Lindſay and John M'Minn (ſold in this City) will be paid by William Carſon, Peruke-maker, in Front-ſtreet; thoſe ſigned by Charles Lin, by William Falconer, in Market-ſtreet; and thoſe ſigned by William M'Coy, by John Galbraith, in Second-ſtreet.

*** The Managers of Lotteries that may be drawn in the Country, are deſired to ſend their fortunate Numbers for the Preſs, drawn out in the ſame Manner as the Liſt publiſhed in the firſt Page of this Paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Bahamian, J. Conyers, jun. from Bermuda. Sloop Diamond, T. Tripp, R. Iſland. Sloop Three Brothers, S. Bunker, and Sloop Joſeph, B. Barnard, Nantucket. Brig Meas, T. Phenix, Sloop Catherine and Polly, H. Lamont, and Sloop Greyhound, J. Gibſon, Antigua. Sloop Kingſton, J. Dunbar, Georgia. Ship Jamaica Packet, R. Adams, and Ship Succeſs, Samuel Nuttle, Barbados. Schooner Saunders, T. Stamford, Salem. Sloop Friendſhip, N. Tucker, and Sloop Three Friends, J. Littlefield, N. York. Sloop Company, J. Hodgſon, Burlington.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Mary, E. Jones, for Halifax. Sloop Falmouth, L. Weeks, R. Iſland. Sloop Charming Sally, J. Beard, Virginia. Sloop Hepzebah, S. Paddock, Sloop Florence, A. Southward, Schooner Penobſcott, J. Froſt, and Sloop Friends, W. Deadman, Boſton. Ship Nancy, B. Rooke, Barbados. Ship St. Ann, B. Rymar, Jamaica. Schooner Hawke, T. Morton, Annapolis-Royal. Schooner Two Brothers, A. Campbell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Mary, N. James, and Sloop King of Pruſſia, G. Jufkin, St. Kitts. Sloop Minerva, B. Tatem, Antigua. Schooner Greyhound, C. Symms, for Guadaloupe.

CLEARED. Brig D. of Marlborough, D. Carcaude, to Maryland. Schooner Charming Molly, J. M'Lellan, Halifax. Snow Charming Betſey, J. Campbell, St. Chriſtophers. Ship Elizabeth and Mary, M. Davidſon, Montſerrat. Schooner Diſpatch, J. Wells, Virginia. Sloop Pitt, W. Lake, Bermuda. Sloop Abigail, W. Brewer, R. Iſland. Brig Somerſworth, J. Oram, Portſmouth, in N. England. Sloop Lovy, N. Shiverick, and Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Boſton. Sloop Lovely Peggy, E. Robeſon, N. Providence. Sloop Adventure, J. Forreſt, Jamaica.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1761.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Chads, late of the Townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter County, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to acquaint the Subſcriber by Writing, or otherwiſe, that they may be adjuſted.

JOSEPH DAVIS, Executor.

N. B. Said Davis has a Plantation to ſell, in the Eaſt-end of Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County, containing 152 Acres of good Land, with Improvements. The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough, and County aforeſaid. [† 2 Mo.]

Thomas and *William Lightfoot*

Have Thoughts of diſcontinuing their PARTNERSHIP; THEREFORE would willingly ſell their Stock of Goods now on Hand very low for ready Caſh; conſiſting of a large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to them, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment. ‡ [Tbc. w. 2 Mo.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of James Cole, in Ridley Townſhip, Cheſter County, near Cheſter Town, a bay Horſe, 3 Years old laſt Spring, paces and trots, near 14 Hands high, branded H on the near Buttock, not very plain, and was ſhod before when he went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him, or ſends Word to the Owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL HOLTON, or JAMES COLE. ¶

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs, will be ſold by public Vendue, in the Meal-market, on Saturday, the 24th of this inſtant October, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon,

A QUANTITY of Summer ſhort Hair and Fall Deer-ſkins, Bear-ſkins; and a Parcel of choice Racoons, Beavers, Foxes, Cats, &c. belonging to the Province.

CAME to the Plantation of Jeremiah Warder, in Donegall Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about 15 Months ago, a brown Bull, about 3 Years old. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in two Months Time from the 15th of this inſtant October, by CHRISTOPHER HUSTON. ‖

FOUND in Muſgrove Evans's Stable, at the King Hendrick, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church Burying-ground, the 7th of this inſtant October, A bay Mare, ſuppoſed to be brought there, having a freſh Mark of a Saddle on her Back. She is about 13 Hands high, has a little white on the near Hind-foot. The Owner is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take her away. ‡

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy Negroe Lad, about 18 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, this Country born, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, is a handy Fellow, and has been accuſtomed to wait on Table, tend a Horſe, and other domeſtic buſineſs. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. ¶

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmel Townſhip, Cheſter County, upon the 7th Day of June laſt, a grey Mare, about nine Years of Age, paces and trots, has a ſmall ſwitch Tail, is branded on the near Shoulder, had no Shoes on, her Mane trimmed on the near Side. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have ſaid Mare again. JAMES GRAHAM. ‡

Philadelphia, October 18, 1761.

STRAYED away, a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, about 8 or 9 Years old. Whoever brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by EDWARD PENINGTON. ‡

Auguſt 6, 1761.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the Firſt Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, a Star in her Forehead, her off Hind-foot white, a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Shoulder PH. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PETER PLUMB. ‡

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houſe in *Lancaſter*, and the *Preſbyterian* Church at the *Forks of Brandywine*, to be Sold by D. HALL.

To be SOLD,

A NEAT CURRICLE, with a ſtanding Head; and a new Single Horſe Chair, with or without Horſes. Enquire of JOHN BUCKINGHAM, at the Corner of Third and Race-ſtreets. ¶

ALEXANDER RODOHAN, living at Ephraim Jenkins's, near the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, preſents his Service to the Public, to teach the Latin, French and Italian Languages. Such Gentlemen and Ladies as may have an Inclination to learn them, are requeſted to acquaint him, that he may wait on them accordingly. ¶

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Birmingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the Firſt of June laſt, a middle ſized black Mare, about ſix Years old, both paces and trots; had a ſhort thick Mane, and carries her Tail remarkably well when rid, and is likewiſe a good Draught Creature, but has neither Brand nor Ear-mark to be ſeen, nor any natural Marks that are remembered. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS GIBSON. ¶

TO be ſold in Conegocheague, Cumberland County, two Plantations; one containing about 600 Acres of very rich Land, well watered and timbered, with a Quantity of Meadow, about 18 Acres cleared and watered, good Houſes, and other Improvements. The other containing about 500 Acres, with ſeveral large Springs, a great Quantity of Meadow, about 30 Acres cleared, two Dwelling-Houſes, two Barns, and other Out-houſes, with about 100 Acres of Plow Land cleared, a Tanyard, and good Mill-ſeat. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe one or both of theſe Tracts, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, who will inform them of the Title and Terms of Sale, and give Time for Payment. JAMES POTTER. ¶

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Friday, the 23d of this inſtant October, a certain Meſſuage, and Lot of Ground, now in the occupation of Philip Clampher, ſituate on the North-ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, commonly called Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in Front 15 Feet, and in Depth 70 Feet, more or leſs, late the Eſtate of William Dawſon deceaſed. ¶

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying on Tokhokonetkong River, or Paulin's Kill, and the Branches thereof, in Newtown Townſhip, Suſſex County, in Eaſt-Jerſey, containing 2761 Acres, with the uſual Allowance for Highways. It is extremely well watered, with ſeveral Creeks and Streams running through it, with a great Deal of good Meadow Ground; is well improved, having upwards of 20 Settlements upon it, and well ſuited to raiſe and feed Cattle. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may ſee a Draught thereof, know the Terms, and be informed of any other Particulars relating to the Premiſes, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia,

Tbc DANIEL RUNDLE.

New-York, October 8, 1761.

RUN away, on Sunday laſt, from the Snow Nottingham, Clement Cardiff, Maſter, now lying in the North River, in the Tranſport Service, an Iriſh Lad, named Michael M'Ginnis, an indented Servant, about 17 Years of Age, thick ſet, and has a good Deal of the Iriſh Accent in his Speech: Had on when he went away, a very good blue Cloth Jacket and Breeches, light Worſted Stockings, a Sailor's Hat or Cap, and has a full Face, with dark brown Hair cut ſhort. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars Reward, by applying to Mr. John Franks, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the above Capt. in New-York.

N. B. He was ſeen on Staten-Iſland on Sunday laſt, ſuppoſed on his Way to Philadelphia.

New-Caſtle County, September 3, 1761.

A MAJORITY of the Owners of that Tract, or Piece of Marſh, which is ſituated in Brandywine Hundred, bounded to the South-eaſt by Delaware River, to the South-weſt by Chriſtiana River, and Brandywine Creek, to the North-weſt and North-eaſt by the faſt Land of Peter Vandiver, Mary Empſon, Lulof Peterſon, and John Bird, commonly called or known by the Name of Vertreedyhook Marſh, &c. intending to apply to the Aſſembly of this Government, in order to obtain a Law for incloſing the whole Marſh with a ſufficient Bank; any Owners of the ſaid Marſh having any thing to offer againſt a Law being obtained for that Purpoſe, are deſired to meet at New-Caſtle the next Seſſions of Aſſembly, that their Reaſons may be heard and conſidered.

By Order of the ſaid Majority,
JOHN BUCKLEY, JOSEPH SHALLCROSS.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. Enquire of JOHN HALL, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. ¶

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, by

JAMES and DRINKER,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race Streets, the following large Aſſortment of Goods, VIZ.

SUperfine, ſuper, and a large variety of coarſer broadcloths, ſuperfine 6-qr. and yd. wd. Yorkſhire and Devonſhire kerſeys, ſuperfine and coarſer plains, yd. and 6-qr. wd. napp'd green and cloth coloured coatings, yd. and 6-qr. wd. bearſkins, yd. wd. lambſkins, ruſſet and foreſt plains, ſcarlet and German ſerges, embоſſed ſerges, check ditto for ſadlers, blue, black and red ſtrouds, yd. and 6-qr. wd. blue, red and cloth coloured duffels, red, blue, green, purple, white and cloth coloured halfthicks, Welch Negroe cottons and plains, 7 and 9-qr. fine white Bath coating for blanketing, ſtriped Indian blankets, white, red, ſcarlet, ſpotted and emboſſed flannels, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins, green and white baiſe, ſtriped cotton and marbled linceys, druggets, ſcarlet worſted pluſhes, black, blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured hair pluſhes, ſcarlet, crimſon and green long piled ditto, black and blue ſerge denims, ſcarlet and dove coloured ſhort cloaks (ſome very large) 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. roſe blankets, 10 and 11 qr. ſuperfine do. 8 and 9-qr. ſpotted rugs, 8 and 9 qr. blue and green beſt milled do. felt and caſtor hats, ſuperfine cloth coloured, and blue, red, black and cloth coloured common everlaſtings, blue, green and crimſon worſted bed damaſks, blue, green and cloth coloured ſingle and double worſted damaſks, blue, green and crimſon common and ſuperfine moreens, blue, green, brown and dove coloured common and ſuperfine boiled camblets, ſtriped camblets and camblettees, white, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſuperfine rattinets, and a great variety of fine and common ſhaloons, durants and tammies, common and ſuperfine duroys, blue, black, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, variegated ditto, yd. wd. figured ſtuffs of various kinds, ſingle and double allopeens, black bombazeens, cloth coloured and black crapes, hatband crape, purple and other dorſetteens, hairbines, ſilk ſaggathies, ſingle and double meſſinets, ſilverets, half yd. and yd. wd. Venetian and corded poplins, Pruſſian ſattin, hair grazets and grograms, ducapes, rich Engliſh cloth coloured paduaſoys, blue green, yellow and cloth coloured ſilk damaſks, green and crimſon ſilk and worſted ditto for furniture, blue and cloth coloured Engliſh ſattins, black, yellow and light cloth coloured pelongs, Engliſh black taffeties, cloth coloured India ditto, bluſh and ſtriped ell wd. perſians, half yd. bluſh ditto, womens black velvet, mens Genoa piled ditto, an aſſortment of India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs, brown and white rolls, brown and white heſſens, Engliſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, hempen and flaxen German ditto, check and ſtriped linens, ſtriped hollands and ginghams, Engliſh, Iriſh and Dutch dowlas, 7-8ths garlix, tandem ſileſias, yd. wd. tandems, 7-8ths and yd. Engliſh, Iriſh and Scots linens, Ruſſia linens, white and brown Pomerania ditto, long lawns, piſtol lawns, minionet and flowered lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, cambricks, 4, 5 and 6-qr. muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons, plain and maſqueraded bengals, corded dimities, yd. wd. flowered ditto, dyed pillows, jeans and thickſets, cotton allopeen for lining, cotton velvets, 6, 6 and half, 7, 7 and half, and 8-qr. bed ticks, 6, 6 and half, and 7-qr. Engliſh bed ticks, bolſters and pillows, 9 and 10-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 12, 13 and 14 nails Engliſh bed tick in pieces, 6, 7 and 8-qr. diaper and damaſk tablecloths, narrow and broad Ruſſia diaper, napkening and clouting ditto, brown buckram, hair ſeating for chairs, cotton romals, Scots linen handkerchiefs, gauze ditto, plain and flowered kenting ditto, plain Cyprus gauze, plain Scots kenting, mens and womens worſted, yarn, thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe, childrens ſpotted, and boys and girls worſted and cotton ditto, mens yarn, and womens worſted mitts, womens and girls thread, cotton, leather and ſilk gloves and mitts, mens worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, wove worſted breeches and veſt patterns, knit ribb'd worſted breeches patterns, muffatees, knitting worſted, black and white ſtock tape, wriſtband tape, an aſſortment of holland, waſhed and Mancheſter plain tapes, diaper, ſtriped and carnation ditto, nonſopretties, a large aſſortment of taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and flowered ribbons, ferrits, broad and narrow qualities, garters, ſcarlet binding, bed lacing, boot ſtrapping, plain and ſtriped cotton, ſilk and ferrit laces, bobbins, coloured Scots and long dozen thread, ſewing ſilk, mohair and ſilk and hair, a large aſſortment of ſilk and hair, horſe hair, horn, jet, gilt, ſilvered and metal buttons, cord for edging, white ſtay cord, braid, galoon and ſtay binding, Leghorn, paper, chipp'd and ſilvered hats, writing paper and beſt imperial paper for books, Engliſh paſteboards, and paſteboards for fulling-mills, horn books, primers, pſalters, ſpelling books and teſtaments, ſealing wax, wafers, ſlates and pencils, paper and braſs ink pots, ink powder, bohea and fine hyſon tea, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, Weſton's ſnuff, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, Britiſh oil, Lockyer's pills, bolt rope, ſeaming, turtle and ſaine twine, houſeline and marline, log lines, hand lead and deepſea lines, chamber and kitchen bellows, old cloth cards, fine new cotton and wool ditto, pocket, painted frame, and a large variety of mohogany and walnut frame looking glaſſes, tea cheſts, maps on canvas, table matts, glaſs caſtors or cruit frames of many ſorts, neſts of gilt trunks, ſweeping, hearth, hand, clothes, weavers, whitewaſh, ſhoe and ſcrubbing bruſhes, clamps, mens and womens horſe whips, gunpowder, ſhot, bar and pig lead, London ſteel, ſcythes and ſickles, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20 nails, ſprigs, clout, trunk and pump nails, braſs and iron candleſticks, braſs ſcales and weights, braſs cocks, braſs wire, braſs furniture for drawers, tea table catches, garniſhing nails, braſs kettles, tea kettles, warming pans, boxes of tin, end irons, ſhovel and tongs, iron and braſs roaſting jacks, ſmoak ditto, jack chain, japanned waiters, ſad irons, box irons, iron and box pepper mills, anvils, bench and hand vizes, mill, pit and cut, dovetail, tennant & hand ſaws, ſplinter, bag & black padlocks, till, cupboard, box, cheſt, draw-back and cloſet locks, ſtock locks, gun locks, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch braſs knob door locks, an aſſortment of braſs mortice locks, and braſs dovetail hinges, cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, H and HL hinges, braſs clock caſe and deſk ditto, a large aſſortment of ſmiths and ſaw files, coopers axes, joiners hatchets, adzes, drawing knives, carpenters and ſadlers hammers, augers, gimblets, chiſſels, gouges, long and ſhort firmers, flat, round and braſs knob bolts, carpenters box rules, flat and half round plyers, plain irons, ſnipe bills, girth web, bridle bits, mens and womens ſaddle trees, and other ſadlery, childrens Morocco ſhoes, London common and hard metal pewter pint and quart mugs, tankards, baſons, porringers, tea pots, chamber pots, ſtool pans, flat and deep plates and diſhes, ſpoons, ſhort pipes, white ſtone and glaſs ware in hogſheads, crates and boxes, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, allom, copperas, madder, ground red wood, Spaniſh brown, yellow oker, red lead, litherage, logwood, Engliſh oakum, ſpirits of turpentine, Carolina ſoal Leather, pitch, tar, and turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

WOODHAM and YOUNG,

HAVE removed from their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, to their Store in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, lately in Poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Willing and Company; where they have to ſell, A great Variety of Eaſt-India and European Goods, juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool; conſiſting of

ALL Sorts of Linen-drapery, Woollen-drapery, Haberdaſhery, Ironmongery and Cutlary; Tin in Boxes, and Pewter; F and FF Gunpowder, Shot and Lead; Pipes in Boxes and Caſks. They have alſo to ſell, Choice Teneriffe Wine in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-caſks. All which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Tbc.

All Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Henry and Woodham, are deſired to pay to Charles Woodham; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it, to bring in their Accounts.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

PUSEY and GIBBONS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

VARIETY of low priced Spaniſh cloths, blue and cloth coloured ſhaloons, red and white flannels long, and changeable duroys, white, black, blue, dyed and claret rattinets, ſtriped linceys, figured and croſs barred Pruſſianet ſtuffs, dorſeteens, blue, pink and cloth coloured durants, fine and ſuperfine blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, jeanets, thickſets and fuſtians, 3 and 4 threaded worſted breeches patterns, blue, white and cloth coloured tammies, black ruſſel, calimancoes, ſtriped, blue and cloth coloured camblets, camblettees, ſingle and doule cloth coloured damaſks, green, blue, black, drab and crimſon ſhag, mens and womens ſilk velvet, black paduaſoy, black and cloth coloured ſattin, black lace, Italian crape, cravats, black and white crapes, Venetian poplins, Engliſh taffety, yd wide cyprus gauze, flowered and ſpotted ditto, roſet and culgee handkerchiefs, gauze, white kenting, Scots and printed linen ditto, piſtol and long lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, princes linen, tandem double ſileſias, brown quadruple ditto, demy 3 qr. dowlas, Iriſh dowlas, yd wide tandem garlix, demy 7 eights ditto, clouting diaper, Ruſſia diaper, huckaback, 7 qr. diaper tablecloths, plain and fringed, 8 qr. ditto fringed, 8 qr. damaſk tablecloths, cotton counterpanes, canvas bed bunts, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3 qr. beſt dye bed tick, 3 qr. 7 eights and yd wide cotton and linen checks, 11 nail ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights and yd wide Iriſh linens, fine ſtriped cotton holland, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, Ticklingburg, hempen and ſprig linen, blue linens, ozenbrigs, brown roles, white and brown buckram, a very large aſſortment of mens and womens cotton, worſted, and white and brown thread hoſe, double and ſingle ſilk caps, black and cloth coloured plain and fringed womens ſilk mitts, worſted ditto, mens welted lamb gloves, ſtitch top crimſon, ſattin and purple grain ditto, ſilk knee garters, cloth, light and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, Scots full numbered thread, white, brown and coloured taylors thread, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, boys lettered ditto, a very large aſſortment of ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and grogram, plain, incle and edged ribbons, ſtock tape, quality binding, ſirrets, nonſopretties, bobbin, broad and narrow tapes, ſilk and ſirret laces, mould ſhirt buttons, wire ditto, beſt death head buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, coat and veſt metal buttons, a large aſſortment of braſs ſleeve buttons, ſet link ſleeve and jacket ditto, oil ſtints, variety of ſnuff-boxes, neat tortoiſeſhel tobacco boxes, 2 and 3 foot folding rules, Turkey leather pocket books, womens blue chip, hair and Leghorn hats, maps of the world and quarters, cocoa fans, lamp necklaces, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon, looking glaſſes, Weſton's ſnuff, writing paper, fine and ſuperfine ſealing-wax, vermilion and common wafers, demy memorandums, foolſcap, pins, London and Whitechapel needles, G B wool cards, cotton ditto, fine barred riving and bolt-top wire clavant ditto, half and quarter pound planiſhed canniſters, pepper boxes, 3 pint and quart coffee pots, childrens cups, egg ſlices and ladles, awl blades, mens and womens thimbles, fence pan gun-locks, engraved bridle and half bridle ditto, razors, ſciſſars, buck and bone knives and forks, pint and half pint brandy bottles, braſs ink-pots, ſtirrup irons and bitts, a large aſſortment of mens and womens whips, White's beſt handſaws, common 24 and 26 inch ditto, ſilver watches, watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſilk ſtrings, a large aſſortment of womens ſtays, and a very large aſſortment of London pewter, 8, 12 and 20d nails, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 6 W.

To be Sold by

USHER and MITCHELL,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet (nearly at prime coſt) for ready money or ſhort credit, the following aſſortment of European and India goods, all in good order, and imported from the beſt hands.

[As they intend quitting the dry goods trade, and want to have their accounts ſettled in that buſineſs, they muſt requeſt the favour of their friends and cuſtomers, who are indebted to them ſix months, to ſettle and pay off their accounts; and thoſe perſons who are longer indebted, and can't pay at preſent, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts on ſuch a footing as may prevent trouble.]

A Large aſſortment of coarſe and middling-pric'd broadcloths, bearſkins, naps, halfthicks, plains, fearnoughts, duffels, red flannels, German ſerges, worſted pluſhes, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, black ruſſels, ſtriped and plain camblets, croſs-barred ſtuffs, mourning and hatband crapes, grazets, variety of calicoes and cottons, yd. wd. ell wd. and 6-qr. wd. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, flowered lawns, fine Iriſh linens, kenting handkerchiefs, Scotch flowered gauzes, thickſets, Mancheſter cotton gown patterns, long lawns, piſtol lawns, clouting diapers, ell wd. and narrow perſians, black taffeties, brown India paduaſoys, blue Engliſh ſilk damaſk, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, black and coloured gauze handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſilk romals, ſilk caps, ſilk mitts, variety of flowered and plain ribbons, black and white ſtock tape, Dreſden wriſtband tapes, cotton romals, men and womens gloves and mitts, brown buckram, black and white lace, pewter baſons, quart and pint mugs, ſtock locks, hanging pad-locks, ſplinter and braſs padlocks, HL hinges, ſheep ſhears, table knives and forks, ſhoemakers knives, cutteau knives, great variety of buckles and ſleeve buttons, braſs ink-pots, fountain-pens, variety of ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ivory and horn combs, writing paper, horſe whips, great variety of threads, tapes, bobbins, garterings and laces, variety of ſilk and hair buttons, ſilk and hair and mohair twiſt, ſewing ſilk, great variety of pen-knives, womens ſciſſars and thimbles, ſeal rings and watch keys, temple and common ſpectacles, men and boys felt hats, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, cotton coverlids for beds, black and blue ſattins and pelongs, ſhot, F and FF gunpowder, frying pans, hand ſaws, AC ſteel, 8 by 10 window glaſs, madder, and ſundry other goods, &c.

N. B. They have two caſks of well aſſorted Birmingham wares, imported on good terms, conſiſting of variety of buckles, buttons, ſnuff-boxes, hammers, locks, gimblets, ſpectacles, and ſundry other goods, which they will ſell at the ſterling coſt, and give a reaſonable credit, if required. [Tbctf]

JAMES HARDING,

At his ſtore in Front and Arch-ſtreets, at the upper corner, has imported, in the very laſt ſhips from London and Liverpool, a freſh and large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, and partly conſiſts of

YArd and 7-8ths wd. Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh dowlas, Engliſh and German ozenbrigs, white and brown heſſen, Ruſſia diaper, Ruſſia linen, diaper tablecloths, garlix, tandems, long lawns, a great variety of checks, bed bunts, cotton hollands, thickſets, fuſtians, jeans, cotton velvets, ſtay ticken, cambricks, clear and flowered lawns, a large aſſortment of ſilk handkerchiefs, gauze, check and paſte work handkerchiefs, ſilk caps, Cyprus gauze, peelings and whole ſattins, black mantua, India paduaſoy, grogram, plain and ſtriped perſian, India and Engliſh taffety, muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons, cotton chintz, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk hoſe, womens cotton and ſilk mitts, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ribbons, ſtock and Dreſden tape, ſilk knee garters, ſcarf buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſundry haberdaſhery, poplins, ſilverets, meſſinets, pruſſianets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, worſted damaſks, camblets, camblettees, ſhaloons, rattinets, everlaſtings, black ruſſels, black crape, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, womens Leghorn, chip, paper and ſilvered hats, worſted breeches patterns, copper tea kettles, warming pans, pewter, beſt London ſteel, bar lead, gunpowder, ſhot, cutlery and hard ware, wool and cotton cards, painted looking-glaſſes, pocket books, ſilver watches, Hoſe's ſhoes, nutmegs, a neat aſſortment of perſpective views, framed, gilt and glazed, Holman's ink powder, and ſundry other goods, tedious to enumerate. [4 Mo.]

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Live pool, and to be ſold by

ROBERT LEWIS and SON,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, and next door to Joſhua Fiſher's,

A Neat aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; as alſo Engliſh and Ruſſia ſail cloth, from No. 1 to 7, and ſundry ironmongery, viz. ſaw-mill, croſs-cut, pannel, compaſs and hand ſaws, iron pots and cart boxes, carpenters and ſhoemakers tools, ſundry deſk and drawer ſetts of joiners furniture, &c. &c. &c. French burrs and culling mill-ſtones, fine, ſuperfine, midling and coarſe boulting-cloths.

N. B. From our experience in the millering buſineſs, we can adviſe thoſe unacquainted with cloths to ſuch as may ſuit their reſpective buſineſſes. Tbctf.

GEORGE DILLWYN

IS removed from Saſſafras-ſtreet, to the Houſe in which Thomas Lawrence, Eſq; lately dwelt, directly oppoſite to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, where he has to diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, A very large Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, imported from London, Liverpool, &c. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

CHILD *and* STILES,

At their Store, at the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Front-ſtreet,

A GREAT Variety of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo by CHILD and SON, Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

October 22, 1761. NUMB. 1713.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

In order to make Room for the moſt material Advices by the Packet, and for inſerting the Abſtract of an Act of Parliament, and long Advertiſement, relating to the Sale of the Eſtates of the Pennſylvania Land Company in London, we have been obliged to defer, till now, the following Intelligence from South-Carolina, viz.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Sept.* 12.

Camp near Fort Prince George, Auguſt 17.

NOTHING remarkable but the not coming in of the Indians. On the 28th arrived Captain Watts, with one of the Georgia rangers lately taken near Auguſta, and the following Indians, viz. Attakulla-Kulla, or the Little Carpenter; Willanawah, his brother; Harry, old Hopp's ſon; the Mankiller, half breed Will, and the Raven, all of Noucaſih; the Raven, and old Cæſar of Hywaſſih: Theſe are all that are pretended to be of any note; 17 other Indians came down with them, of inferior rank, who encamped at ſome diſtance on the other ſide of the river: The Great-Warrior, the Standing-Turkey, and Judd's Friend, the three moſt leading men in the nation, are not come, although they have had notice that no others would be treated with; what is become of them, you ſhall hear by and by. The Indians did not give their talk this day. But on the 29th, the Little Carpenter, and ſome others, waited on Col. Grant, and being all ſeated in great order, in a ſpacious bower that had been prepared for their reception, the Colonel aſked Attakulla-Kulla, who ſeems to be the ſpeaker for the reſt, "If they came to ſue for peace?" he anſwered, Yes. The Colonel then aſked, "If they had power from the whole nation?" To which he anſwered in the affirmative, "That they all came down for that purpoſe; and that they would ſtand to whatever he agreed to." Then the Cherokee orator went on, "That he hoped the path would be made ſtraight again between his people and his brothers the Engliſh; that it was their deſire that every thing ſhould be ſettled and made good, as formerly; that they had ſeen two very bad days with their brothers the Engliſh, that is, the deſtruction of their Lower-Towns and Middle-Settlements; that their eyes were now opened, the cloud diſperſed, and they had ſeen their folly; that the whole nation was very ſorry for what they had done; that they hoped we ſhould forgive them; that they would now bury the hatchet, and never more uſe it againſt their brothers the Engliſh. He talked much of his fidelity and attachment, and ſervices, and repeated many things over and over, only in different ſounds." The talk over, the Colonel entertained the Deputies or Meſſengers (for I do not know which to call them) very politely; told them, "He would give his anſwer to their talk the next day, when they ſhould know the conditions on which they might obtain peace, and be reſtored to favour," and ſo diſmiſſed them. 30th, The Indians before mentioned, and ſome of inferior rank attended; and (almoſt all the officers of the line preſent) Col. Grant acquainted them, that as their ſufferings were great, in conſequence of their folly and madneſs in breaking with us, he would now tell them on what terms they ſhould have peace, which he did in the words of the following articles, as nearly as my memory aſſiſts me, though I believe there is no material error in them, viz.

ART. I. *Four Cherokee Indians ſhall be delivered up, to be put to death in the front of the camp; or four green ſcalps be brought in, in* 12 *nights from this day.*

ART. II. *Fort Loudoun, with all its cannon, &c. ſhall be delivered up to whatever garriſon the Engliſh ſhall think proper to ſend thither, either from Virginia or South-Carolina.*

ART. III. *All the priſoners, horſes, &c. taken from us, ſhall be delivered up as ſoon as poſſible.*

ART. IV. *The Engliſh ſhall be at liberty to build forts in any part of the Cherokee country they ſhall think proper, for the protection of their traders; and have as much land about ſuch forts, for planting and paſturage, as the garriſons ſhall think neceſſary; which lands ſhall not be treſpaſſed on by the Indians.*

ART. V. *If a Cherokee kills a white man, the headmen of the town to which he belongs, ſhall put the murderer to death as he is found: If a white man kills an Indian, they ſhall not take ſatisfaction themſelves; but deliver him to the commander of the neareſt fort, who ſhall ſend him down to Charles-Town; and if condemned, ſome of the Cherokees may ſee him executed, if they pleaſe.*

ART. VI. *No Frenchmen ſhall be ſuffered to come into the Cherokee country: If any ſhould come, the Indians are to aſſiſt, or at leaſt not to prevent, our taking them.*

ART. VII. *The traders ſhall not be moleſted. If the Indians receive any injuries from them, they are to lay their complaints before the governor of Carolina, who will redreſs their grievances.*

ART. VIII. *The Chicaſaw and Catawba Indians are to be conſidered as white men, and included in theſe articles accordingly.*

ART. IX. *As ſoon as theſe articles ſhall be finally concluded and ratified by the governor at Charles-Town, all the Cherokee priſoners in our poſſeſſion ſhall be brought to Keowee and delivered up; and traders ſhall be ſent up with goods, to ſuptly the wants of the needy and neceſſitous Cherokees, which they will exchange for ſkins, furs, &c.*

The *eight* laſt articles agreed to; but to the *firſt* the Little Carpenter objected; upon which Colonel Grant gave him till the next day to conſider of it, when he told him he muſt have his anſwer. This day arrived here Capt. Robert Rogers, late the famous Major Rogers, of the North-American rangers.

The particulars of the reply of the Little Carpenter and the other Indian chiefs, and of their conferences with Colonel Grant, as inſerted in the Carolina papers, is too long to admit of a place in our paper; but the following appears to us to be the moſt material circumſtances of it. "The Little Carpenter, who was the chief ſpeaker, ſaid, that he and the reſt had been very thoughtful, and much concerned, on what Colonel Grant had propoſed the day before. That he, for his part, had been very ſincere in his friendſhip to the Engliſh, and his endeavours to keep his countrymen in the ſame diſpoſition; but that ſome raſh young men had acted contrary to his inclination, and the ſenſe of the nation: That he had given the Engliſh all the notice and aſſiſtance in his power, and he hoped by his means the evil diſpoſition of his countrymen towards the Engliſh was changed; and that therefore he was ſorry to hear articles propoſed by Colonel Grant that were too ſevere for him to agree to, conſiſtently with his friendſhip to his countrymen. However, that he would agree to all but the firſt, and hoped that the puniſhment already inflicted might mitigate the rigour of that article, and attone for the raſhneſs of the young men who had offended. He likewiſe obſerved, that the Creek Indians were equally guilty as the Cherokees; whereas the reſentment of the Engliſh fell wholly upon the latter. However, he was willing that any Indian who proved a rogue, after the concluſion of a peace, ſhould be put to death. Colonel Grant inſiſting ſtill upon the firſt article, as well as the reſt, the Little Carpenter ſaid he had not power to agree to it himſelf, but would return and conſult his people; promiſing to be back in ten nights, and deſiring Colonel Grant to give him ſome beads to carry to his nation. Col. Grant accordingly gave him a ſtring of white beads; but told him, as all the articles were propoſed by the governor, they could not be altered without his concurrence, and if he agreed to mitigate the firſt article, it might be done; mean while Colonel Grant promiſed, that all the Indians that remained ſhould be ſafe till the Little Carpenter's return, who thereupon promiſed to ſet out immediately for Charles-Town. September 2d. Laſt night two ſerjeants and 13 privates of the South-Carolina regiment deſerted, and all the Indians, except the Little Carpenter, and a fellow of no note, went privately off, the Little Carpenter ſays, in conſequence of a report of M'Cunningham, that Colonel Grant only wanted them to go to Charles-Town, to catch a diſorder that kill'd all that were ſeized with it. Some think this only an excuſe; but M'Cunningham was put in irons, and the Little Carpenter ſatisfied that the report was falſe. Captain Watts, who was returned from the Over-Hill ſettlements, reported, that three Frenchmen arrived at Chotih, with five bags of powder, and a few ſhirts.---Some Indians propoſed to him to ſeize them, and bring them down; but others ſaid it muſt not be, for that it was contrary to the cuſtom of the nation to ſeize or hurt any that came as meſſengers, or in a friendly manner. Some of the warriors were going through the towns in the Valley and Middle-Settlements, promiſing to bring back all the priſoners, horſes, &c. which they had taken from the Engliſh. The Indians of thoſe towns had remarkable fine crops, and would have been an eaſy conqueſt, if our troops had proceeded."

On Thurſday laſt arrived Captain Taylor and Captain Duncan, from Bance-Iſland, on the rice-coaſt of Africa; by the former of whom we have the following information, viz. That the Amethiſte, the French frigate ſome time ſince mentioned by Captain Dodſon to have arrived on that coaſt, came on the 15th of June to the Banana's (ſome iſlands to the ſouthward of the river Sierra Leon) within which is a very good road, and where then lay the Flora, of London, James Taylor maſter, with 200 ſlaves on board, and the Hare, of Liverpool, Captain Colly, with 500 more; but ſhe arrived there too late to come within gun ſhot of the Engliſh veſſels: That Capt. Taylor ſent his boat to enquire who ſhe was, when the commander of the frigate took two negroes out of her, and making ſure of the ſhips, ſent her back for the maſters and their papers: That Captain Colley, being on board the Flora when the boat returned, immediately went on board his own veſſel, cut his cables in the night, put to ſea, and got ſafe off the coaſt; but that Captain Taylor, finding it impoſſible to get away, put his ſlaves on ſhore, and ſet fire to his ſhip, ſo that monſieur was ſadly diſappointed in the morning of his booty: That about 40 leagues to the ſouthward of Sierra Leon, the ſaid frigate took a brig belonging to Liverpool, Ray, maſter, with about 100 ſlaves on board, bound for Virginia: That ſhe likewiſe took a ſloop belonging to Rhode-Iſland, as ſhe was coming round the ſhoals of St. Anne's, one Ellick, or Alleck, maſter, with 50 more ſlaves, which ſhe took out, and burnt the veſſel: And that ſhe left the Banana's the 1ſt of July, proceeding further down the coaſt, where it is probable ſhe has made a great number of other captures.

Upwards of 80 Catawba Indians are come down, to receive the preſents provided for thoſe who ſerved in the late expedition againſt the Cherokees, under Col. Grant, who were very active and uſeful during the whole campaign.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Neilſon, in Mount-Bethel Townſhip, Northampton County, two Years ago, A brown Mare, very old, and branded V K. The Owner is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take her away.

‡ JONATHAN NIELSON.

CAME to the Plantation of Nicholas Riffits, in Charles-Town, Cheſter County, near the Sign of the Bull, on the 22d of Auguſt laſt, A red Cow, with a white Face, and with her a Spring Calf. The Owner paying Charges, and proving his Property, may have her again, by applying to ſaid

‡ NICHOLAS RIFFITS,

A PROSPECTIVE VIEW of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, taken by Meſſieurs WINTERS and MONTGOMERY, for the Subſcriber (with the Approbation of the Managers of the ſaid Hoſpital) which is now engraving, and may be expected in two Weeks.

The PUBLIC may be aſſured that it will be finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, &c. the Subſcriber preſumes that this Undertaking will be highly favoured by all Lovers of the Inſtitution.---Thoſe Gentlemen that would chuſe to have them coloured, framed and glaized, are requeſted to ſend their Commands to the Subſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, and oppoſite Mr. JOSEPH FOX's. ROBERT KENNEDY.

N. B. Copper-Plate Printing performed in the neateſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶

Imported in the Carolina, the James and Mary, and in the late Veſſels from Liverpool, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

JAMES HARDING,

At his corner ſtore in Front and Arch-ſtreets,

A FRESH and neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc. 3 M.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, and others from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

WILLIAM WILSON,

At his Store, on the North-ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Water and Front-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe,

AN Aſſortment of European and other Goods; conſiſting of Linens, Woollens, Hoſiery, Cutlary, Ironmongery, Pewter, Caſtor and Felt Hats, Calicoes, Pluſhes, Copper Teakettles; and a large Variety of other Goods, not here inſerted.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, and the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN ORD,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet (having removed from the corner of Market-ſtreet, to his houſe where the widow Grant lately lived) next door to Mr. William Ball's, and oppoſite Mr. John Bell's ſtore,

A LARGE aſſortment of ſuper and ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, black, green, buff, yellow, orange and cloth colour'd broadcloths, of the neweſt faſhion, with trimmings, ſuperfine ratinets, ſhaloons, durants, beſt ſlaxen ſprig linen, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, nankeens, a large aſſortment of gold and ſilver hat and jacket lace, regimental ditto, gold and ſilver buttons, chain and vellum thread, ſleezy gold and ſilver ſword knots and garters, ſewing ſilks and threads, China taffeties, India ſattins, black and crimſon padnaſoys, damaſk Genoa crimſon velvet, crimſon, blue and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, ſcarlet, crimſon and black hair ditto, green, buff, ſcarlet, blue and black hair pluſhes, beſt brown, black and white buckrams, chints, cottons, ſtamped linens and calicoes, worſted jacket and breeches patterns, cotton, worſted and ſilk ſtockings, ſcarlet, blue, black and cloth coloured ſerges, cotton and Engliſh velvets, cambrick, lawns, everlaſtings, duffils, naps, halfthicks, finger work'd knee garters, double alopeens, an aſſortment of gilt and plated buttons, linen and cotton checks, jeans, brown quadruple ſileſias, bandanoes, bordered cotton romals. Alſo raiſins, and wine by the quarter caſk. Tf.

For NEWRY directly,

The SNOW

ELISABETH,

HENRY DUNN

Commander.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ADAM HOOPS, THOMAS MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM HODGE, or ſaid Commander on board, at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

October 19, 1761.

For SLIGO directly,

The SHIP

POLLY,

JAMES HAMILTON

Commander.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM WEST, ADAM HOOPS, or ſaid Commander on board, at Lloyd's Wharff.

October 19, 1761.

Shippenſbourg, July 11, 1761.

WHEREAS the Wife of the SUBSCRIBER was moſt inhumanly MURDERED on the firſt Day of the Date hereof; and as it is ſuppoſed to be done by the aftermentioned Perſons, viz. ABRAHAM FREEHOLD and and ROBERT BROWN; The ſaid Abraham Freehold is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, 35 Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, down Look, and one Shoulder higher than the other; had on a Regimental Coat, blue faced with red. Robert Brown, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, long Viſage, and long pale Hair; wore a Thickſet Coat, of a Snuff Colour; he is about 19 or 20 Years of Age. Any Perſon or Perſons apprehending and ſecuring ſaid Perſons, ſo as they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have TWENTY POUNDS for each, or FORTY POUNDS for both, paid by me

SAMUEL SELLERS.

N. B. FREEHOLD is a Deſerter from the Jerſey Regiment. BROWN was formerly a Soldier in the Pennſylvania Regiment, and was Waiting-man to Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Tbctf.

CAME to the Plantation of Benjamin Enoch, in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, ſome Time ago, A red Steer, with a white Face, and about 2 Years old. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of Terence Conolly, in Robeſon Townſhip, Berks County, ſome Time in May laſt, A red Steer, and a black Heifer, with a white Face. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them by applying to the Subſcriber, now in Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County.

TERENCE CONOLLY. ‡

On Saturday laſt the Captains Gibbon, Friend and Bradford, arrived here from London, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

DANTZICK, July 25.

THE Ruſſian fleet being ſeparated in a gale of wind, two days after their departure from hence, ſeveral of them loſt their maſts and rigging, &c. and were otherwiſe much damaged, and ſome of their tranſports were ſtranded. There is yet no certain account here, to what ports the greateſt part of their fleet is driven.

Magdebourg, Auguſt 1. There are letters of the 28th ult. from the King of Pruſſia's head-quarters at Gieſmansdorff, near Neiſs, where his majeſty arrived on the 22d, by a forced march of eight German miles. It is ſaid, that by this march his Pruſſian majeſty has prevented General Laudohn from occupying an advantageous poſt, which would have facilitated his junction with the Ruſſians.

Brunſwick, July 31. The French have, within theſe few days, advanced a body of troops to Hameleſburgh, near to Hamelen, on the other ſide of the Weſer; and on this ſide they are making diſpoſitions as if they had ſome deſign on that place. Two hundred bakers are come from Caſſel to Gottingen, where M. de Belſunce is alſo arrived, with 6000 men: This has obliged Col. Freytag, who has been ſo ſucceſsful in his incurſions into Heſſe, to retire to Oſterode, in the Hartz, to watch the motions of the enemy.

Duſſeldorp, Auguſt 2. It is expected the king's houſhold will encamp not far from hence to-morrow, and that the reſt of Prince Soubiſe's army will be in cantonments round this city.

Hague, Auguſt 4. We have no news from Prince Ferdinand ſince the 28th ult. but the accounts from other places are, that his Serene Highneſs is advanced to Geſeeke. He is joined by the corps of Gen. Sporcken and Wangenheim, which ſupply the abſence of the Hereditary Prince, who was obſerving the Prince of Soubiſe.

Advices from Sileſia ſay, the Ruſſians and Auſtrians had not yet joined. His Pruſſian Majeſty has taken a camp near Munſterbourg, which the Auſtrian general had marked out, and where he loſt his quarter-maſters, and their attendants, with part of the baggage already come up to the ground.

From Saxony we hear, that the Army of the Empire had made a motion forward to Runnebourg, in the county of Altenbourg; but a detachment from them, ſent towards Leipſic, had been obliged to retire with loſs, by General Kleiſt, whom Prince Henry of Pruſſia had ſent to oppoſe them.

Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters were at Buren on the third inſtant, and the Marquis of Granby, with the vanguard, at Haaren. Marſhal Broglio was then at Lichtenau.

The town of Paderborn had been repoſſeſſed by the Allied troops. The French were forming magazines at Gottingen, and throwing up ſome entrenchments at Hoxter. The Prince of Soubiſe continued behind the Roer, but his views were not yet known. The ſame letters ſay, that Prince Henry of Brunſwick was in a fair way of doing well. There are accounts here, that the part of the Ruſſian fleet which had been diſperſed by a ſtorm, in their voyage between Dantzick and Colberg, were driven into Pillau.

LONDON.

Auguſt 13. They write from Lignitz, of the 13th ult. that the vanguard of the Pruſſians, and that of M. de Butterlin, have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes. A Ruſſian regiment, under Colonel Tockely, has been ſurprized by Colonel Loſſow, and loſt above 100 men, nearly as many horſes, and ſeveral officers. The Ruſſians, not being very alert, are unhappy in theſe affairs: In a battle they are as good ſoldiers as thoſe of any other nation.

According to the laſt letters from Hamburgh, it is very certain the King of Denmark is determined to have an army of obſervation, after harveſt, in the dutchy of Holſtein. The inhabitants have already received orders to cut down their corn as ſoon as poſſible. "The Count de St. Germain (theſe letters add) comes to this city; which gives no ſmall uneaſineſs to the Hamburghers, eſpecially as his common walk is on the ramparts, which he examines with great attention."

Letters from Hamburgh, of the 4th inſtant, mention, that three regiments of Daniſh troops being ſoon expected to be quartered at Altena, gives the chief inhabitants of that city great uneaſineſs; Altena not being much above an Engliſh mile from one of the gates of that city.

The laſt money-edict iſſued in France, for prolonging the poll-tax for two years, ſufficiently proves the diſtreſs of that kingdom, ſince it was ſuch, that the parliament, notwithſtanding their zeal for the king's ſervice, refuſed to regiſter it; ſo that his majeſty was obliged to come in perſon to the parliament-houſe, to cauſe it to be regiſtered before him.

By letters from Belleiſle we are informed, that the works there are carried on with much chearfulneſs, and that the inhabitants, ſoldiery, &c. live in great harmony, and are well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions from England.

Twelve more tranſports are taken up for Belleiſle, to carry fir for building, and various other materials. It is ſaid there will be near 800 load of timber put on board theſe tranſports. A great number of workmen are engaged to go over with theſe tranſports, and are to be paid extraordinary wages.

There are private letters from Hamburgh which ſay, that though the regency ſeemed to be alarmed at his Daniſh majeſty's ſending three battalions of troops to Altena, yet the ſeveral journies made by the Count de St. Germain are ſuppoſed to have been relative to this meaſure; and ſome go ſo far as to hint, that when the Daniſh troops quit their quarters of cantonment, it will appear their maſter has nothing farther in view than to quicken the ſteps taken for a general peace, and to give life and vigour to the negociations at Augſbourg.

The inhabitants of Francfort, on the Oder, appear to be much leſs alarmed than they were laſt year on the approach of the Ruſſians. They look upon his Pruſſian majeſty's affairs to be in much better order than they then were; and flatter themſelves, that he has taken his meaſures ſo well, as to be able to fight which army he pleaſes, with great advantage if he is victorious, and with an opportunity of retiring under the cannon of his fortreſſes, if it ſhould be requiſite.

The Marſhals Broglio and Soubiſe have failed no leſs in the political, than in the military ſcheme of their operations. The court of France had undertaken to her allies, to cover the Imperial commiſſaries that were to be ſent to Munſter, Paderborn, and Hildeſheim; to make themſelves maſters of the Electorate of Hanover; and to detach 35000 men, at leaſt, to aſſiſt the Army of the Empire in beſieging Magdebourg; and all this by the middle of Auguſt. At preſent it is not a little doubtful, whether they will be able to perform any one of theſe; and poſſibly this may diſengage the court of Vienna from certain promiſes.

Count d'Affry having talked in very high terms at the Hague, in the preſence of a miniſter from one of the electoral courts, he took the liberty to tell him, that if the ſtates, in this critical conjuncture, comprehended their own intereſts fully, and purſued them vigorouſly, the Republic, in a few months, would reſume all that reſpect and conſideration with which ſhe had been formerly looked upon by the greateſt power in Europe.

We are told that a general extra-council was to be held this day, and that to attend which all the members have been ſummoned.

An expreſs was received the beginning of the week, from our miniſter plenipotentiary in France, forwarded by Major-General Yorke, which, it is ſaid, occaſioned the above council to be held.

We hear that the King of Pruſſia has requeſted, by a letter to our court, that they would not haſtily enter into a ceſſation of arms upon his account; as he deſpairs not, under the favour of the Almighty, to ſupport himſelf againſt the enemies united, though ſuperior numbers.

Great quantities of ſtores and proviſions are ſhipping, and getting ready to be ſhipped, for Gibraltar, and each of our new conqueſts.

By Captain Levigne, arrived at New-York, in 7 Weeks from Liverpool, we have theſe further Advices.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 7.

LAST night we received the news, that the King of Pruſſia had, by his motions, obliged Gen. Butterlin, who was at Namſlaw, to return back towards Wartenberg, upon the confines of Poland. That his majeſty was yet at Gieſmandorff, and General Laudohn at Patſckow; and, from the king's poſition, it would prove extremely difficult for the Ruſſians to join the Auſtrians.

Hague, Auguſt 11. Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters were ſtill at Buren on the 5th. The Prince of Soubiſe marched on the 4th to Iſerlohn and Menden, towards the Rhine. The Hereditary Prince had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with his advanced corps, on the 28th ult. in which Prince Frederick of Brunſwick received a ſmall contuſion in his right arm. Marſhal Broglio, by our laſt accounts, was encamped between Drybourg and Warbourg. Gen. Luckner had attacked his rear guard at Lipſpringk, and deſtroyed the corps of Volontaires de Broglio. Count Luface was employed in obſerving Gen. Luckner at Blomberg. A body of 16 or 18 battalions, and as many ſquadrons, under Lieutenant-General Stainville, had taken poſt between Vreken and Heddinghauſen; but Prince Ferdinand attacked him on the 5th, and after an action of three or four hours, diſlodged him from his advantageous poſition, and obliged him to abandon the paſs of Stadthergen. The French were fortifying Hoxter.

By the laſt letters from Sileſia, which are of the beginning of this month, the King of Pruſſia, upon the Ruſſians turning towards Breſlau, had made a motion towards Neuſtadel, where he made General Ziethen join him. He afterwards left that General there, and marched himſelf to Oppersdorff. Gen. Laudohn was at Johanniſberg; the Ruſſian grand army is in the ſame poſition beyond the Oder; and General Czernicheff at Bernſtadt. In different ſkirmiſhes which had happened, the Pruſſians had taken ſeveral officers and ſoldiers priſoners.

Auras, July 28. The army commanded by General Laudohn, is advanced as far as Wartha, in order to facilitate his rejoining the Ruſſians; General Laudohn will continue commander in chief of his army, which has been augmented to 84000 men; he will be joined by a body of the Ruſſian troops; and at the ſame time the main body of the Ruſſian army, conſiſting of 70,000 men, under the command of Field Marſhal Butterlin, will carry on the ſiege of Breſlau.

From the head-quarters of the Allied Army at Buren, July 31.

Yeſterday we marched from Stormede to this place, and to Brincken. We have heard that a column of Marſhal Broglio's army was marching by the way of Litchtenau to Caſſel, and another by Drybourg, as if they intended to puſh into the Electorate of Hanover, by the way of Brackel, which we think will be very difficult, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions.

We have juſt received advice, that the French came at ten o'clock this morning to occupy Paderborn, where Lieutenant-Colonel Scharnheſt was left commandant. Gen. Wangenheim having upon this intelligence marched with ſix ſquadrons, and the ſame number of battalions, we may hear of bloody work on that ſide. Our army is to have a *feu de joye* to-morrow, on account of the conqueſts of the Engliſh in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and then will be put in motion; but what route we are to take is not yet known.

Zittau, in the Upper Luſatia, July 31. All eyes are fixed towards Sileſia, where events of the utmoſt importance are every inſtant expected; and a ſmart ſkirmiſh which happened a few days ago, near Munſterberg, ſeems to be a prelude to them.

Paris, Auguſt 3. The Princes of the blood, and the Dukes and Peers, aſſembled two days in laſt week at the palace, in order to deliberate with the parliament, on the manner in which they ſhould act, in regard to the Generals who may have been in fault in the affair of the 15th and 16th ult. One of the firſt princes of the blood has, it is ſaid, demanded leave to put himſelf at the head of the king's armies in Germany, in order to remove all jealouſies. A diſgrace is talked of; but ſenſible people do not believe there is any thing in it.

Vienna, Aug. 1. The opening of the Congreſs at Augſbourg ſeems to be poſtponed, becauſe the Courts of Great-Britain and Pruſſia have declared againſt admitting there any Plenipotentiary from the Emperor.

Ratiſbon, Aug. 6. The deliberation on the Imperial decree concerning a general peace, will be reſumed to-morrow; but we foreſee the Debates will be as warm as they were the 3d inſtant. The Evangelic Miniſters had a conference yeſterday on the ſubject, and have reſolved to meet about it once every week. Meſſrs Ponckau, Greiffenheim, and Teuffel, do not chuſe to be at thoſe conferences; which incident we apprehend will be attended with bad conſequences.

Magdebourg, Aug. 8. According to the laſt accounts from Sileſia, which are dated the 2d inſtant, the King was encamped on the other ſide of Neiſs, with his Army.

The 31ſt of July his Majeſty did advance with a ſmall corps as far as Neuſtadt, where he met with the Auſtrian Generals Draſkowitz and Berhlem, who retired before our Infantry could come up with them; yet the vanguard conſiſting of Mohring's huſſars, attacked the Auſtrians, and made priſoners a Lieutenant-Colonel, three other officers, and 300 men. The ſame day General Ziethen who had hitherto encamped with a ſeparate corps at Mucheln, between the King's army, and the body of troops commanded by Gen. Knoblauch, arrived at Neuſtadt, and remained there, upon advice that the King was come back to encamp at Oppersdorff. The Auſtrian army was then on the other ſide of the river Neiſs, between Johanſberg and Weidenau; the Ruſſian grand army was poſted near Namſlau, and the Ruſſian Corps under Czernicheff lay near Bernſtadt.

Head-quarters of the Allied army at Buren, Auguſt 5. Yeſterday at three in the afternoon, Bland's, Waldegrave's and Howard's dragoons, with two brigades of infantry, marched from the neighbourhood of Haaren and Meerhoff, to join the corps under the command of the Marquis of Granby, leaving their tents and baggage in the camp. At 5 o'clock his Serene Highneſs took Horſe to go to Meerhoff, where he ſtaid all night. The army and the corps of the Marquis of Granby were all night under arms. At break of day Gen. Sporcken's firſt line marched from Brincken to Meerhoff, leaving their baggage behind them. Theſe troops had but juſt joined the Marquis of Granby's corps, when the enemy, who advanced in great numbers behind Stadbergen, began to fire their artillery upon them very briſkly; ſoon after which the fire of the muſketry began on both ſides. At this time General de Wangenheim quitted Buren with the corps under his command, and feigned a march towards Stadbergen; but inſtead of that he went to the right of that place, and took the enemy both in the rear and in flank. This motion decided the whole affair, and the French were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs, and in great diſorder, to Warbourg, the particulars of which we have not time to relate. His Serene Highneſs in perſon purſued the enemy a league and a half behind Welda. Our troops muſt have taken a great number of the French priſoners, of which we ſhall give a more ample account hereafter.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 15.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Keppel to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Belleiſle Road, July 28, 1761.

"I yeſterday received letters from Sir Thomas Stanhope, in Baſque road, an extract of which I here incloſe you. The enemy's ſecond attempt to remove the ſhips attending the demolition of the works upon Aix, has been as ineffectual and diſgraceful to them, as their firſt was. The indefatigable pains, and ſkilful manner, in which Capt. Chaplen, of the Furnace bomb, has directed the deſtroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the iſland, has been ſuch, that it would be injuſtice in me not to acquaint their lordſhips of it. The whole is now finiſhed, or within a day of being ſo, when it will be unneceſſary to take the ſhips any longer ſo near the iſland; and the enemy may then, if they pleaſe, take a view of the ruins."

Extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Stanhope to Commodore Keppel, dated in Baſque road, July 22, 1761.

"Yeſterday morning about eight o'clock, the ſix prames that were in the Paſſe des Filles, attended by ſome row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the firſt of the ebb, and placed themſelves between the iſland Enet and fort Fouras, from whence they played on our ſhips in Aix road, with twelve mortars, and upwards of ſeventy pieces of heavy cannon, till paſt two o'clock; when the reception they met with from his Majeſty's ſhips obliged them to retire with diſgrace to their former ſtation."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, to Sir Thomas Stanhope, dated in Aix road, July 22, 1761.

"At ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning, the enemy's ſix prames looſed their topſails, and got under way, attended by ſome row-gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men; they ſtood towards us with a land wind, in a cloſe line a-head; and from that motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with reſolution, but they ſoon hauled their wind, and brought up in a regular line upon the ſhoals, about two gun-ſhots from us, and at a quarter paſt nine began to bombard. In leſs than an hour they got the diſtance exact, and we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tide, and ſtill preſerved their diſtance; on which all the ſhips hove a-head, expecting that they neared us ſo much, as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that ſeveral of our ſhot ſtruck them. At half an hour after eleven, our longboats, and thoſe of the ſhips in Baſque road, came to aſſiſt us, and the ebb tide being almoſt ſpent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy; about the ſame time the Actæon, Fly, and Blaſt ſloop joined us; the two latter I ordered to keep under ſail, and the former to range along the prames, and to give them her broadſide as ſhe paſſed, in order to amuſe them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing ſhells at the line of battle ſhips, many of which fell as near as was poſſible without touching.

"At half paſt twelve the Actæon run aground on the tail of the Pail bank: The boats were immediately diſpatched with ſtream-anchors and hawſers to her aſſiſtance, and about two o'clock ſhe floated. This accident prevented all the ſhips from warping, except the Naſſau, who was directed to cover the Actæon; and ſhe laid out warps, which obliged five of the prames (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the ſouth point of Oleron. During the bombardment Capt. Chaplen threw from the Furnace thirty-two ſhells, which were extremely well directed. This morning one of the five prames dropped with the flood, above the men of war in the river.

"Before I conclude this letter, I muſt beg leave (in juſtice to Capt. Ourry) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greateſt bravery and reſolution, and ſhewed a ſpirit and addreſs becoming the character of a Britiſh officer.

"The Actæon had four men killed, and one wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the fore puttock ſhrouds, and the mizen-topſail braces of the Buckingham were ſhot away. One of the enemy's ſhells fell under the Naſſau's counter, lifted the ſhip a little, drove in two trunnels, and ſhook her whole frame. Several ſhells fell alſo very near the Monmouth and Buckingham. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prames carry, one of their ſhot being on board the Actæon, and weighs upwards of thirty-eight pounds."

LONDON, Auguſt 14.

Copy of the orders Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic delivered after the day of the battle of the 16th of July.

July 17, 1761. His Serene Highneſs, Duke Ferdinand of Brunſ-

*** The Drawing of the *New-Jerſey* LOTTERY will certainly begin on Wedneſday next.

wic, has been graciouſly pleaſed to order Lieut. Col. Beckwith to ſignify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his intire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The ſoldier-like performance of the Highland battalions, in reſiſting and repulſing the repeated attacks of the choſen troops of France, has deſervedly gained them the higheſt honour.

The ardour and activity with which the grenadiers puſhed and purſued the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, juſtly intitle them to the higheſt encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders, merits the greateſt praiſe.

Lieutenant Colonel Beckwith begs leave to add, that the humanity and generoſity, with which the ſoldiers treated the flocks of priſoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their ſubduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders abovementioned, were commanded by Captain Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldin, of Col. Campbell's regiment.]

It was generally thought that the report of an alliance between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Pruſſia was wholly chimerical. Nevertheleſs, ſuch a treaty certainly exiſts. Venice, which furniſhes ſcarce any news, gives the following detail of this matter.

"The Chevalier Foſcari, the Republic's Baily at Conſtantinople, writes to his Maſters, That having demanded an audience of the Grand Viſir, he brought this treaty on the carpet, and aſked the Ottoman Viſir, Whether there really was ſuch a treaty? The Viſir anſwered in the affirmative. The Venetian aſked, Whether he could be informed of the conditions of it? The Ottoman anſwered coolly, The ſublime Porte hath no enemies to dread, but the houſe of Auſtria, Muſcovy, and the kingdom of Poland. Whilſt the French Miniſtry laid it down as a maxim, to weaken the power of the houſe of Auſtria, and its natural allies, the Porte could make itſelf eaſy, and truſt intirely to the friendſhip of France. But the treaty of Verſailles having wholly reverſed the ſyſtem of the European powers, and made the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon friends; it behoved the Porte to think of a new alliance in caſe of a war. This alliance was to be found only in England and Pruſſia, who ought naturally to be enemies to the houſe of Auſtria.---As to the conditions of the treaty (added the Viſir) I can aſſure you that the treaty doth not tend to diſturb the harmony that ſubſiſts between the Porte and the Chriſtian powers. The Sultan hath only engaged to aſſiſt the King of Pruſſia, in caſe his enemies ſhould want to cruſh him intirely, by involving him in a perpetual war, or compel him to accept of an ignominious peace."

We hear that the terms of peace offered by France and her Allies, and rejected by the Britiſh Court, will be publiſhed by Authority, that not only His Majeſty's ſubjects, but all Europe may know to whom the continuance of the calamities of war is owing.

It is ſaid that M. de Buſſy, ſince his laſt propoſals were flatly rejected, ſeems not a little diſconcerted and chagrined; which is not a bad proof of the propriety of rejecting them. He lately talked of the great change the King his maſter could give to the face of affairs, by throwing 10,000 men into this kingdom. The Great Miniſter to whom this was ſpoke, anſwered very gravely, "I ſhould be ſorry to hear of their being landed in England, having already more French priſoners than we can well diſpoſe of; and I know not what we ſhould do with ten thouſand more."

The Primate of Poland, on being wrote to from the Marſhal of the Court concerning a new extraordinary Diet, ſent an anſwer in theſe Terms: "Till ſuch time as the Ruſſians ſhall have indemnified the Poliſh Nobility for the loſſes they have ſuſtained from the paſſage and abode of their troops in Poland, all Diets will be fruitleſs."

They write from Ratiſbon, of the 3d inſtant, that the Baron de Plotho, who was to aſſiſt at the Congreſs as Plenipotentiary from the King of Pruſſia, had received orders not to ſet out for Augſbourg till further notice.

Auguſt 18. The young Prince Henry of Brunſwick, ſays the Hague Gazette, died the 9th inſtant of the wound he received in a late affair; and that the Prince of Orange was to go into mourning as laſt Sunday, for three Weeks on that account.

Auguſt 20. They write from the Hague, that amidſt the promiſes given by Gen. Yorke, that nothing ſhould be done in the Congreſs contrary to the intereſts of the Republic, he makes no mention of any indemnification for the loſſes which the Dutch have ſuſtained by the Engliſh privateers; which, however, is an article that the States have not loſt ſight of. It is at preſent under conſideration in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland.

Yeſterday there was the greateſt number of ſmall ſhips taken up ever known, to act as tenders to the grand fleet, now fitting out for an expedition. We hear 12,000 land forces will embark on board the ſaid fleet.

By ſome letters from the Hague of the 14th we have advice, that according to the Accounts received from Hanover, the French troops under M. Broglio were in motion, with intent, as was reported, to draw the allied forces under Prince Ferdinand out of their poſition at Buren, and to engage them at a diſadvantage, whilſt the troops under Prince Soubiſe took an opportunity of invading the Electorate of Hanover.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

In a late Letter from London, a Gentleman writes his Friend here as follows.

"As to Politicks; our Miniſtry ſeem more determined on having a firm, laſting and honourable Peace, than on ſuddenly and prematurely concluding one, before every Article of it is properly adjuſted.---We are in ſuch a Situation as to fear nothing from Delay, but our Enemies every Thing; thus Matters ſtand.---North-America is moſt certainly ours; from which you will derive great Security, and we an Acquiſition of Dominion, which, in Time, will probably increaſe our Commerce to ſuch a Degree, as to make us the greateſt Nation that ever exiſted. But, without looking too far into Futurity, we are at preſent in a very happy, proſperous, and reſpectable Condition.---Our young King is every thing we could wiſh him to be; and has already given ſuch Earneſts of what Good we may expect under his Reign, that we have the beſt grounded Hopes that it will be indeed truly glorious. Juſt now every Thing is preparing for the Celebration of his Marriage, and his Coronation; a ſplendid Shew, which will be new almoſt to all the preſent Generation. Never was a young Prince ſo much, and, I think, ſo deſervedly beloved; for he ſeems to have Spirit, Senſe and Humanity, equal to his high Station."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 24, 1761.

"This Week has been a Week of Victories and Succeſs. The Account at preſent (Friday Morning) ſtands thus:

"Monday. News arrived of the Taking of Pondicherry, the laſt and ſtrongeſt Settlement of the French in the Eaſt-Indies.

"Tueſday. Ditto of the Reduction of Dominico.

"Wedneſday. Ditto of the Defeat of the united French Armies in Germany, under Marſhals Broglio and Soubiſe, by Prince Ferdinand.

"Thurſday. Ditto of a Confirmation (by Colonel Fitzroy) of their total Route.

"The Marrow Bones and Cleavers (Butchers) waited on Monſieur Buſſy, the French Miniſter here, and obliged him to illuminate his Windows on theſe Occaſions.

"Judge, from all this, the Spirits we are now in.---Look back to the Times in which we were up to the Chin in the Slough of Deſpair, and wonder at, and be thankful for, the amazing Tranſition."

The Captains Gibbon and Bradford left Spithead the 14th of Auguſt, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Intrepid, of 64 Guns, JOHN HALE, Eſq; Commander; whoſe ſteady Care of them, during their Paſſage to our Capes, and polite Condeſcenſions, on many Occaſions, no leſs intitle him to their particular and public Acknowledgments, than his extraordinary Attention to all the Veſſels under his Protection, ſhew him worthy of the honourable Commiſſion he bears, and of univerſal Eſteem.

The Ship Tavignon, Captain Darby, belonging to this Port, has taken, on his Paſſage from London to Newfoundland, a French Snow, of ſix Carriage Guns, from Hiſpaniola to Marſeilles, laden with Sugar, Indico and Coffee, and carried her in with him.

The Captains Carman and Rodman, from this Port for Madeira, are both taken by a French privateer, and carried in there.

At the Meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province here laſt Week, ISAAC NORRIS, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker; and on Saturday the Houſe adjourned to the Fourth of January next.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Benn, from Holland, with Palatines.

*** The Managers of Lotteries that may be drawn in the Country, are deſired to ſend their fortunate Numbers for the Preſs, drawn out in the ſame Manner as the Liſt publiſhed in the firſt Page of laſt Week's Paper.

*** The Managers of the NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY, having a Number of their Tickets yet on hand, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing to the Middle of November. They will give Notice of the particular Day when ready.

*** The Managers of the OXFORD CHURCH LOTTERY purpoſed drawing the Fourth of this inſtant October; but find themſelves under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing it to the Second of November next, by Reaſon of one of the Managers being concerned in the Jerſey Lottery, and cannot give his Attendance, but at that Time it will poſitively be drawn without further Delay. The few Tickets ſtill remaining, may be had of the Managers, and of David Hall, William Bradford, and William Dunlap.

*** The Managers of the Lancaſter School Lottery having no Account of the Tickets ſent Abroad, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery until the 24th Day of November next, when the Publick may be aſſured the Drawing will begin: They would not have poſtponed it for ſo long a Time, but the publick Elections, Courts, and Drawing of the Preſbyterian Church Lottery, puts it altogether out of their Power to draw it ſooner.

*** The Managers of the Preſbyterian Church Lottery of the Forks of Brandywine, having a Number of Tickets yet unſold, are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing until the third Tueſday in November, at which Time they propoſe to draw.

*** The Tickets in the MIDDLETOWN LOTTERY ſigned by John Lindſay and John M'Minn (ſold in this City) will be paid by William Carſon, Peruke-maker, in Front-ſtreet; thoſe ſigned by Charles Lin, by William Falconer, in Market-ſtreet; and thoſe ſigned by William M'Coy, by John Galbraith, in Second-ſtreet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Phenix, S. Chace, Sloop Succeſs, C. Cranſton, and Sloop Tryall, J. Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Pitt, J. Downer, Muſqueto-Shore. Schooner Speedwell, P. Long, Jamaica. Snow James and Mary, J. M. Bradford, Ship Carolina, J. Friend, and Ship Beulah, J. Gibbon, London. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, and Ship King George, J. Mackey, Londonderry. Sloop Greyhound, J. Gage, Piſcataqua. Sloop Induſtry, J. Gibbs, and Sloop Mayflower, G. Coffin, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS. Brig Meredith and Neave, T. Courſey, for New-Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop John, S. Newbold, Antigua. Schooner Sally, B. Badger, Africa. Snow Elizabeth, H. Dunn, Newry. Sloop Induſtry, J. Gibbs, and Sloop May-flower, G. Coffin, Boſton. Brig Spence, L Simmons, Sloop Recovery, J. Craig, and Sloop Tryall, J. Miller, Jamaica. Brig Willett, W. Waſdale, for Guadaloupe.

CLEARED. Ship Tartar, T. Read, and Brig Charlotte, E. Butler, to Jamaica. Sloop Betſey, W. Martin, South-Carolina. Sloop Falmouth, L. Weeks, Sloop Succeſs, C. Cranſton, and Sloop Phenix, S. Chace, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Charming Sally, J. Beard, Virginia. Schooner Greyhound, C. Symmes, Guadaloupe. Sloop Robin Hood, T. Hatton, New-York. Sloop Mary, E. Jones, Halifax. Ship Sarah and Katherine, W. Condy, Briſtol. Brig Induſtry, N. Scott, Brig Recovery, D. Rees, and Ship London, J. Watſon, Barbados. Sloop Good Intent, J. Smith, St. Chriſtophers. Sloop Hepzibah, S. Paddock, Nantucket. Schooner Saunders, T. Staniford, to Boſton.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1762.

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For the YEAR 1762

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BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, from London,

At his Store oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

HAS this Day imported in the Ships Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and the James and Mary, Capt. Bradford, the moſt compleat Aſſortment of Books that ever yet appeared in America; conſiſting of Treatiſes on almoſt every Art, Science, Faculty, and Subject; intermixed with a numerous Collection of the neweſt and moſt inſtructive, as well as entertaining Novels, Plays and Poems; together with the lateſt Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo a very large and valuable Quantity of Stationary Wares, Quadrants, Prints, Maps, &c. &c. &c. all which are ſold by Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable Prices.

N. B. Conſiderable Allowances are made to public Libraries, and Country Store-keepers.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from Francis Holton's, on the Lancaſter Road, ten Miles from Philadelphia, on the 30th of laſt Month, a large bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, a white Spot on his Face, and two white Feet; branded on the near Buttock, ſhod all round, and in good Order; his Tail trimmed ſhort. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Francis Holton, or give ſuch Information that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

October 19, 1761.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 31ſt Day of this inſtant October, at 5 o' Clock in the Afternoon,

TWO 3 Story Tenements or Houſes, on the South-ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and the ſecond Door above Second-ſtreet, the Lot being 20 Feet front, and 77 Feet deep, with the Privilege of a 4 Feet Alley, and the Half of a Pump of Water, at the Front of ſaid Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Richard Johns, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Burying-ground, or of Daniel Offley, in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge. ‡

A few of the Tickets may be had of D. HALL, till Monday next.

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Friend, from London, and to be ſold on very reaſonable Terms, by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior,

At his Store in Market-ſtreet, where Mr. Thomas Fitzſimmons lately removed from, next Door to Mr. David Hall, at the New Printing-Office,

A NEAT Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt imported from London, in the Ships Carolina and Beulah, and to be ſold by

AMOS STRETTELL,

BORAX, Spelter, and beſt Scotch Snuff. He has alſo for Sale, Saltpetre, Braſs, Copper, Carolina Indico, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Melaſſes, Barbados Rum, Jamaica Spirit, and ſundry other Articles. ¶

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Widow Edwards's, near the Tun Tavern,

A LARGE Variety of Merchandize, conſiſting of Silks, Cottons, Calicoes, Linens, Velvets, Woollens, Hoſiery, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Weſton's Snuff, Tin Plates, Shot of all Sizes, Pictures, &c. Alſo a freſh Parcel of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe Bouting-cloths.

WHEREAS an USHER is wanted at the Germantown School, to aſſiſt in the Inſtruction of Youth in the Engliſh Language and Arithmetic; any Perſon, capable of this Undertaking, may meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to DAVID JAMES DOVE, at ſaid School; or at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Tf.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Evan Evans Cutler, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcribers, who will endeavour to diſcharge them as ſoon as they can. And all thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

¶ OWEN JONES, SARAH EVANS, Adminiſtrat.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the Plantation of Mary Hayes, in Eaſt-Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 10th Inſtant, at Night, a three Year old bay Gelding, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a black Liſt down his Buttocks, natural Pacer, ſhod before, trimm'd Mane, bob Tail, a Star in his Forehead, his two hind Feet white, ſome white on his off fore Foot, and has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and brings him to ſaid Mary Hayes, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

‡ CHRISTOPHER REEKS.

Philadelphia, October 18, 1761.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Riſing Sun, between Philadelphia and Germantown, on the 3d of this Inſtant, a Dutch Servant Man, named Henry Halbeas, about 20 Years of Age, five Feet high, flaxen Hair, cut ſhort before, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, with a Hump on his Right Shoulder: Had on when he went off, a blue Jacket, homeſpun Shirt, Check Trowſers, half-worn Pumps, with ſquare Steel Buckles, and an old Beaver Hat, lately dreſs'd. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter; or ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JOHN STRICKER. ‡

THIS is to requeſt all who are indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Uſher, deceaſed, above ſix Months, to make immediate Payment to the Executors Thomas Charlton, William Weſt, and John Shee; and likewiſe thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. There remains ſtill on hand, a great Variety of European and Eaſt-India Goods, to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by John Shee, at his Store, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets. He has likewiſe imported, in the Captains Bradford, Gibbon and Friend, a proper Aſſortment for the approaching Seaſon; which, as they belong to the late Partnerſhip, will be ſold extremely cheap, in order to ſettle the Company Accounts.

Thoſe who are indebted to Shee and Uſher, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with John Shee, the ſurviving Partner. Tf.

RUN away, the 4th of this inſtant October, from the Subſcriber, in Kent County, on Delaware, near Dover, a certain William Brown, who the under named was Bail for; he is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his Hair, middling ſhort, curls, and is inclined to brown, is full faced, and of a red Complexion: Had on when he went away, a bluiſh coloured Coat, trimmed with large Block-tin Buttons, a ſtriped or Calicoe Cotton Jacket, with the Stripes round his Body, and a Pair of half-worn Leather Breeches, with carved white Metal Buttons, and ſometimes wears wide Sailors Trowſers over them. He has the Brogue pretty much, and his upper Teeth are rotten up to the Gums. Went away with him a Woman, whom he has kept about ſix Months, and a Girl, about ſix Years old. It is ſuppoſed they will paſs for Man and Wife. Whoever takes up the ſaid Man, and ſecures him, ſo that his Bail may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSIAH WALLACE, ¶

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

STRAYED away from Nathan Cook, about the Seventh of this inſtant October, a large ſurrel Horſe, has a white Face, Saddle Marks, and is branded C P on the Buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives Notice to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by NATHAN COOK.

To be SOLD by

ABRAHAM CARPENTER,

On Poole's Hill, the upper End of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A TEAM of good Horſes, a new ſtrong Cart, a new Dray, a handſome Slay, a Two-wheel Chaiſe, and a large Parcel of White-oak Hogſheads and Tierces, well made, and of good Stuff.

N. B. Strayed away from ſaid Carpenter, a dark brown Mare, two Years old laſt Spring, has a Star in her Forehead, a ſhort ſwitch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder ɟ I, and is a Trotter. Whoever brings her home, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ABRAHAM CARPENTER. ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Way of public Vendue, on the third Day of November next, at the Houſe of John Preaſley, in the Borough of Briſtol, One-eighth Part of an undivided Right of ſeven Meſſuages, and fourteen Lots or Tracts of Land; the whole to be divided into eight equal Parts; ſituate, lying and being in the Borough and Townſhip of Briſtol. Late the Property of Daniel De Normandie, deceaſed; and taken in Execution by JOSEPH THORNTON, Sheriff. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of Samuel Kinſey, in Buckingham Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 20th Day of September laſt, three Cows, one of which large, and of a whitiſh Colour; the ſecond brown, with a white Face; and the third red. The Owner, deſcribing their other Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. SAMUEL KINSEY, ‡

THE PARTNERSHIP of CARMALT and WILSON being ended, all Perſons indebted to them, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment. Tbctf.

FOUR PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away on the 7th of October inst. from the Subscriber, living at Rag-Land, in Baltimore County, A Convict Servant Man, named Charles Gill, about 30 Yarss of Age, a Jockey, having been used to ride Races in England, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fresh coloured, has lost one or two of his upper Teeth before, is a well made lively Fellow: Had on when he went away, A light coloured Broadcloth Coat, above half worn, black greasy Leather Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, Felt Hat, and Linen Cap. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and returns him to his Master, or secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Four Pistoles Reward, if taken in any County, and if brought home reasonable Charges, paid by EDWARD TEAL. ‡

RUN away this Morning, from the Subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, Chester County, A Negroe Man, named Peter, about 26 Years of Age, a well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pitted very much with the Small-Pox, talks broad Scotch: Had on when he went away, A light coloured Cloth Coat, with Brass Buttons, lined with Linsey, Olive coloured Thickset Jacket and Breeches, with White-metal Buttons, coarse Linen Shirt, white Cap, a Fur Hat, almost new, blue and white Thread Stockings, and old Shoes, with Brass Buckles. He also took with him a Militia Gun, Brass mounted, and about Forty Shillings in Money, most Part in Dollars. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

October 12, 1761. HUGH THOMPSON,

Stamford, October 6, 1761.

RUN away on the 5th Inst. from John Lloyd, of Stamford, in the Colony of Connecticut, A Negroe Man Servant, named Cyrus, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well-built, but rather slim waisted, Legs and Feet somewhat large, has lost one or more of his fore Teeth, about 30 or 32 Years of Age, long Visage, very black, he is active and ingenious in all Sorts of Country Business, and is a good Butcher; bred in the Country, speaks good English, and a little French, but stammers when frightened or confused: Had on when he went off, an Iron Collar riveted round his Neck, and an Ox Chain fastened to it. Carried with him a red Cloth Jacket, and another of brown Frize, both considerably worn, black Everlasting Breeches, almost new, Tow Trowsers, white Stockings, Cotton or Linen, and coarse Tow Shirt; it is not unlikely he may consort with any Deserter, or other straggling Fellow he may meet with, as about 2 Years ago he run off with two Deserters, and was taken up at Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said Negroe, is desired not to trust him a Moment till he is put in Irons, and secured in some of His Majesty's Goals, otherwise (his Crime being great) he will certainly give them the slip, and upon sending me Word, so that I may have him again, such Person shall have Five Pounds, New-York Money, Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, in Philadelphia, or JOHN LLOYD.

N. B. As inserting the Advertisement in the several News-Papers is judged the most expeditious Method of spreading them far and near, if any Gentlemen will be so kind, when they have read their Papers, to cut out the Advertisement, and set it up in the most publick Place, it will be esteemed a Favour; and all Masters of Vessels, and others, are cautioned against harbouring or carrying him off, as they will answer it at their Peril.

ON the third Day of November next, at the Dwelling-house of James Patterson, in Solesbury Township, Lancaster County, one Mile West from the Gap Tavern, will be exposed to Sale, A Plantation, containing 226 Acres of Land, besides the usual Allowance; there are about 100 Acres cleared; a good Meadow made, and more may be made; it is well watered, having a never failing Stream; the Upland extraordinary good; a good Dwelling-house and Barn, with other Out-houses. Due Attendance, and reasonable Credit, will be given by JAMES PATTERSON. ‡

Bedminster, Bucks County, October 12, 1761.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Thompson, an Irishman, speaks much like the Native Irish, who lived in several Parts of New-Jersey, at which several Places he followed the Business of School-master and Clerk to Gentlemen (as he said) from thence he went to Chester County, where he teached School, but the last Place of his Residence was at Plumsted, in Bucks County, where he teached School also last Summer, from whence he absconded the 1st Day of October instant. A few Days before he absconded he forged a Note on one Isaac Dillin, of Plumsted aforesaid, for the Sum of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings, which Note he assigned over to the Subscriber for the like Sum. Took with him when he went off, a Sorrel roan Mare, about 13 Hands high, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. He had a lightish white Cloth Coat, black Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches; he appeared middling high, very slender, talks much, seems to be about 23 or 24 Years of Age. I do hereby request the Assistance of all and every well disposed Person to apprehend the said Edward Thompson, and secure him in any Goal on the Continent, or bring him to the Subscriber hereof, who will pay the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, for interposing and securing the said Thompson on my Behalf, and for the preventing of the like Impositions for the future, I do desire every Person, who is a Friend to Justice, to be aiding and assisting in detecting, apprehending and securing him, that he may be brought to Justice. WILLIAM DORROCH. ‡

Imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold, on the lowest Terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit, by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store, in Front-street, a little above Arch-street, and opposite to Mr. Thomas Riche's,

A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India Goods, proper for the Season; also bottled Beer, by the Hogshead or Dozen. ‡ 5t. Tbc. 3 Mo.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT as the PARTNERSHIP of TAYLOR and COX will expire in a short Time, they will sell the Stock of Goods on hand at prime Cost, for CASH only. Their Assortment consists of all Kinds of European and East-India Goods, which have been purchased extremely cheap.

N. B. There are a very large Quantity of Rugs, Blankets, Bearskins, red and scarlet Flannels, Duffils, and all other Kinds of Woollens, in the above Assortment, which were imported in the last Vessels from England.

As JOHN TAYLOR is going to England early in the Spring, they request all Persons who are indebted to said PARTNERSHIP, speedily to discharge their Accounts.

College of Philadelphia, September 8, 1761.

AN Usher being wanted in the Latin School of the College of Philadelphia, any Person that on Examination shall be found qualified to teach GREEK and LATIN, applying to the Trustees, or to the Provost or Vice-provost, will meet with suitable Encouragement.

RICHARD PETERS, President of the Trustees.

Philadelphia, October 18, 1761.

STRAYED away, a bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, about 8 or 9 Years old. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by EDWARD PENINGTON. ‡

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot in Darby, Front on the big Road, that leads from Philadelphia to Chester; the Lot contains 45 Perches and a Half, the House two Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, with a large Kitchen, and a Well of Water very convenient; and on the said Lot is a large Frame building, which would make a commodious Work-Shop or Stable. Any Person that inclines to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the upper End of Race-street, Philadelphia. HEZEKIAH HIBBERD. †

ALL Persons who have any Demands or Accounts against ABRAHAM TAYLOR, are desired to bring in the same to him, and they shall be forthwith settled and paid.

The said Abraham Taylor, intending to remove with his Family to England the next Spring, gives Notice, that he purposes to sell the following Parts of his Estate,

The Lot of Ground, and House wherein he now dwells, on the Bank of Delaware, containing in Breadth on Front-street, 23 Feet 3 Inches, and on King-street or Water-street 24 Feet and a Half.

A Lot of Ground, with several Houses and Stores thereon, situate between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, being the same Ground whereon stand Taylor and Cox's Store, and Mr. Rivington's late Book Store, on Front-street, and James James's, Captain Wall's, and John Franks's Houses on Second-street. The Lot is 51 Feet, and extends the same Breadth from Front to Second-street, except 35 Feet about the Middle thereof, now in the Possession of Capt. Reeve, and the Heirs of William Moode; there is an Alley of ten Feet wide on the South Side of it, with a Tenement, a Coach-house, Stable, and other Conveniences thereto belonging, and two large Pieces of Ground, not yet built upon or improved.

☞ If any Person inclines to purchase the whole of this Lot and Houses together, Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Security, and paying Interest; or if they desire to lease the whole for a Term of Years, they may make their Proposals accordingly.

A Lot of Ground on the West Side of Front-street, between Sassafras-street and Vine-street, whereon are the Remains or Ruins of two burnt Houses, and a Brew-house, Malt-house, &c. the said Lot is 30 Feet in Breadth on Front-street, and 276 Feet 9 Inches in Depth.

A Plantation or Tract of Land in Pencader Hundred, in New-Castle County, late the Estate of Samuel James, containing 201 Acres and 126 Perches, with one Eighth Part of a Furnace, known by the Name of Samuel James, or Abitinton Iron-works, and one Eighth of the Land and Tenements thereunto belonging.

One other small Tract or Piece of Land in the said County of New-Castle, near Christeen-bridge, containing 27 Acres of Woodland, and three Acres of Meadow, lying on the Northern Side of Christeen-creek, and running by its several Courses along the said Creek.

A Tract of Land, on a Branch of Swahatara-creek, in Lancaster County, containing 300 Acres, surveyed and patented in the Year 1734, and adjoining to the Lands which have been since surveyed and patented to Henry Seller, Peter Clubb, alias Klop, and Conrad Sharpe.

A Right to 478 Acres of Land, in any Part of Pennsylvania.

Also a handsome Crane-neck Chariot, hung upon Steel Springs, with two Setts of Harness, a whole Fore-glass, and another compleat Sett of spare Glasses, and two spare Steel Springs, to be sold either with or without Horses.

Whoever inclines to treat or purchase, may know the Terms, and receive any farther Information respecting the Premises, by applying to the Subscriber, in this City, in whose Hands the Title Deeds may be seen,

ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

By Order of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, will be sold by public Vendue, in the Meal-market, on Saturday, the 24th of this instant October, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon,

A QUANTITY of Summer short Hair and Fall Deer-skins, Bear-skins; and a Parcel of choice Racoons, Beavers, Foxes, Cats, &c. belonging to the Province.

Thomas and *William Lightfoot*

Have Thoughts of discontinuing their PARTNERSHIP; THEREFORE would willingly sell their Stock of Goods now on Hand very low for ready Cash; consisting of a large Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season.

N. B. All those indebted to them, are desired to make speedy Payment. ‡ [Tbc. w. 2 Mo.

Just imported in the Sloop Company, Captain Hodgson, from the Coast of Africa,

A PARCEL OF LIKELY

NEGROE SLAVES;

Which may be seen on board said Sloop, lying off Cooper's Ferry. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL and ARCHIBALD M'CALL, and JAMES WALLACE and Company.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store in Front-street, at the corner of Grey's-Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, on very reasonable terms,

A Variety of middling and low-priced broadcloths, green and cloth coloured naps, halfthicks, blue, black and copper coloured druggets, drab plains, scarlet serge, striped cotton and worsted linceys, red and white flannel, blue, black, scarlet, drab and striped calimancoe, a variety of durants, tammies and shaloons, blue, brown and striped camblets, Scotch ditto, fine striped camblettees, flowered damasks, plain and ribb'd everlastings, mourning and masqueraded crapes, messinet, dorsetteens, blue and shaded duroys, olive, claret coloured and brown thicksets, pillow fustian, scarlet and cloth coloured womens short cloth cloaks, blue knit worsted patterns for breeches, striped duffils, green and blue sadlers plush, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, fine and coarse yd. wd. Irish linens, a great variety of calicoes, cottons and printed linens, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, yd. wd. 5 and 6-qr. muslin, striped and plain ell wd. persians, English taffeties, black velvet, 14 inch Italian hatband crape, India nankeens, masqueraded bengal, Silesia flowered, spotted and minionet lawns, fine brown holland, striped cotton ditto, brown and white princes linen, 3-qr. blue ditto, blue calicoe, demy 3-qr. doulas, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, 7-qr. fringed diaper tablecloths, 6-qr. bed bunts, 8-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 9-8ths Irish sheeting, cotton and silk romals, Louisbourg printed, Scotch linen and kenting handkerchiefs, roset, Irish twilled, and bordered bandanoe silk ditto, black and coloured gauze ditto, Hose's womens damask shoes, by the trunk, mens worsted stockings, green muffatees, a large and neat assortment of ribbons, pins, needles, scarlet and figured gartering, broad and narrow tapes, silk and cotton laces, silk ferrits, worsted binding, bobbins, nonsopretties, best baladine sewing silk of several colours, fisters and coloured threads, Leghorn and chip hats, men and womens cloth coloured sattin stitch'd-top gloves, claret colour and wash-leather ditto, plain and flowered white metal coat and vest buttons, painted frame and pocket looking glasses, small histories of the king of Prussia, duke of Marlborough, and Don Quixot, Holman's ink-powder, horse whips, &c. an assortment of pewter, viz. flat and deep dishes, basons, tankards, mugs, tea and table spoons, casks of pewter assorted, containing dishes, plates, basons, porringers, mugs, tankards, spoons, tea pots, casks of brushes, containing hair brooms, dairy brushes, double wired ditto, hearth, cloaths and hand ditto, flints by the cask, flat irons, gimblets, brimstone by the cask, warming pans, tea kettles, corks, iron candlesticks, coffee mills, GB wool and clothiers cards, wool shears, taylors ditto, studded bone and sham buck table knives and forks, burnt bone knives, pistol capt, seal end and Barlow ditto, buck cutteaus, four blade knives, &c. brass ink-pots, steel snuffers, sciffars of several kinds, snuff boxes, ivory and horn combs, knitting needles, mens and womens thimbles, magnets, tinned jewsharps, a great variety of white metal, brass and steel shoe and knee buckles, mourning steel, founders brass, half copper and half brass ditto, strong cable link and common brass sleeve buttons, white metal dollar impression and glass ditto, &c. bar lead, shot, pro patria and pot paper cut, long and short Pennsylvania scythes, snuff by the cask, silver watches, &c.

ENOCH STORY,

At the GREEN DOORS, on Chestnut-street Wharff, has for Sale, A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, just imported in the last Vessels from London and Bristol, viz.

TIcklenburgs, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, Russia and Irish sheeting, bed bunts and ticken, Flanders bed ticks, dowlas, garlix, Russia diaper, tandem silesias, princes linen, buckram, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish linen, fine and superfine cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, long lawns, pistol lawns, muslins, calicoes and printed linens, black and cloth coloured taffety, mantuas, black peeling, white farsenet, variety of culgee, bandanoe, lungee, gauze, kenting, Dutch pin-work, and Scotch handkerchiefs, black snail and gimp trimmings, a neat assortment of sattin, paduasoy and figured ribbons, black, white and cloth coloured silk mitts, silk knee garters, black and cloth coloured silk breeches patterns, black, white, and cloth coloured silk stockings, black, crow, scarlet, white, blue, green, light and cloth coloured sewing silk, hat band crape, plain and figured gauze, Paris and Prussianets, gauze caps, cocoa and bone stick fans, wax necklaces, black sattin, silver paper, common and new fashioned chip and Leghorn hats, white and brown thread mitts, mens brown thread gloves, a genteel assortment of boys, maids, mens, womens fine and superfine cotton and thread hose, Scotch and coloured threads, prussianet, dresdenet, double and single allopeen, messinets, silverets, camblets, calimancoes, dorsette s, black, white, pink and blue russels, worsted damasks, white and cloth coloured rattinets and shaloons, red, blue and green ditto, duroys, common and superfine saggathies, Venetian poplins, tammies, durants, chiverets, cross-barred stuffs, blue, snuff and drab broadcloth, white flannel, common and cotton linceys, flat, scarff and basket work buttons, Philadelphia pattern, horn and silver pattern ditto, brass, glass and white metal sleeve buttons, H and HL hinges, brass rule joint ditto, furniture for desks, case knives and forks, shoe knives, awl blades, razors, clasp, pistol cap and cuteau knives, pen knives, small spears, sciffars, iron candlesticks, spectacles, copper tea kettles, coffee pots, sauce pans, brass locks, cocks, steel, brass and white metal shoe and knee buckles, stock locks, closet and padlocks, thumb latchets, variety of snuff boxes, pins, common and Whitechapel needles, thimbles, jews harps, pewter dishes, plates, basons, table and tea spoons, pig, bar and sheet lead, duck, pigeon and mustard-seed shot, oil flints, F and FF gunpowder, scarlet, Turkey, striped and lettered gartering, quality and shoe binding, stay trimming, stock tape, wristband tape, broad and narrow holland tape, bobbin, nonsopretties, striped tape, pot and foolscap paper, ivory, dandriff and horn combs, buckling combs in cases, &c. with all kinds of Philadelphia cordage, and an assortment of ship chandlery wares.

Imported from London, and to be sold by

JOHN WHITE,

At the Sign of the Mortar-and-Dove, in Market-street, Wilmington, New-Castle County,

CAMPHYR, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's, Squire's, and Bostock's Elixirs, British Oil, Chase's, Hooper's, Female and Scots Pills, Female Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Seaman's Balsam, James's and Schwanberg's Fever Powders, Turlington's Balsam, Lockyer's Pills, Jalop Root, Ditto in Powder, Jesuits Bark, Ditto in Powder, Ipecacuana, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Tartar Emetic, Cream Tartar, Borax, Saffron, Cochineal, Opium, Liquorish-ball, Oil Anise, Balsam, Sulphur, Spanish Flies, Mercurius Dulcis, prepared Calomel, Ditto Elixir Vitriol, Diaphoretic Antimony, Salop, Isinglass, Sago, Shavings of Hartshorn, blue and white Vitriol, Surgeons Pocket Instruments, Needles and Lancets with Cases, Aloes, Oil Cloves, Assafetida, Senna, Manna, Oil-cloth, Gambouge, Glister-pipes, Pewter Syringes, Venice Treacle, Lenitive Electuary, Gum Myrrh, Gum Mastic, Gum Arabick, Vermilion, Quicksilver, and many other Drugs and Medicines, too tedious to mention: Where Doctors, Shop-keepers, &c. may be supplied, with large Allowance to sell again; and any that are at a Distance from a Doctor may be supplied with good Medicines, at a reasonable Price; also with Salves, Ointments, Tinctures, &c. for Sores, whether old or new, with Directions how to use them, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The abovementioned John White moved from the Sign of the Mortar-and-Dove, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ‡ 12 W

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

Notary Public, and Clerk of the Orphans Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia,

IS removed from his House, in Second-street, to the House where Mr. William Moode lately lived (nearly opposite Mr. John Kelly's, Conveyancer) in Chestnut-street, in the said City, where he continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Wills, and all other Writings, as usual; and where any Person wanting to lend or borrow Money, on Interest, upon Mortgage, or any other Security, may be by him assisted therein. Any Person who shall incline to favour the said James Humphreys with their Business, may depend on having it done with the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch.

T. b. c. t. f.

To be Lett upon Lease, for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION, Stock and Hands, on the Red Lion Branch, on Chester River, in Queen Ann's County, Maryland; the Hands are Slaves; the Stock consists of Horses, Mares, black Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine. The Tenement is under good Fence, the Housing in good Order; the Tract is 220 Acres, of which about 80 or 90 cleared, but the Tenant will have Liberty to clear new Ground without Restraint or Limitation, the Owner being possessed of 1400 Acres of Woodland contiguous. There is a young Peach and Plumb Orchard on the Tract, and several Apple and Cherry-trees. There is a Grist-mill on the same open Ground.

The Terms (on Security if required) will not exceed the Worth of the Hire of the Hands, added to the Interest of the Value of the Stock, and a moderate Rent.

There is good Fishing in Shad and Herring Season, on the Coast of this Tract, which is surrounded by Merchant Mills and Stores of all Sorts, and an Inspection-house about a Mile and a Half Distance. The Range of Woods is very considerable for raising of Stocks, there being some thousand Acres of such. H. CALLISTER.

N. B. There is a Crop of Wheat in the Ground, an Equivalent to which must be stipulated to be left on the Expiration of the Lease, or otherwise compensated.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

October 29, 1761. NUMB. 1714.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

In the South-Carolina Gazette, of the Twenty-third of September, after a Relation of a Conference between Governor Bull in Council, and Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, when seven other Cherokees of Note were present (in which, among other Things, his Honour told him, he receded from that Article, by which four Cherokees were to be put to Death) there are the following Articles, which were agreed to, and signed by Attakullakulla, and were to be carried by him into the Cherokee Nation, to receive the Approbation of all the Headmen there.

The TERMS of PEACE to be granted to the CHEROKEE INDIANS.

WHEREAS war has subsisted for some time past between the Cherokee Indians, and his Majesty's subjects, particularly of the provinces of Virginia, North and South-Carolina: And whereas the said Cherokee Indians have applied to me for peace, by Attakullakulla, one of their principal headmen, specially deputed and authorised for that purpose, and they having by their said deputy expressed their earnest desire that an end may be put to the war, and peace restored; which application I having duly considered, and being desirous to deliver the said Indians from the hardships and distresses which the said war has brought upon them, as well as to remove the inconveniences which attend his Majesty's subjects, whilst they are engaged in such a war; I have therefore thought proper to grant them a peace on the conditions contained in the several articles hereafter set down. And,

It is hereby stipulated between me the honourable William Bull, Esq; Lieutenant-governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's province of South-Carolina, on behalf of His Majesty, and the said Attakullakulla, on behalf of the Cherokee Indians, that Peace shall be restored, confirmed and established between His Majesty's subjects and the Cherokee Indians---which peace, it is intended, shall endure as long as the sun shall shine, and rivers continue to run into the sea.

ARTICLE I. All English prisoners, negroes, horses and cattle, in their possession, to be delivered up immediately to Col. Grant.

II. Fort Loudoun, and the cannon belonging thereto, now lying at Chote, to be delivered up to any persons sent to take charge of them; and any forts shall be built hereafter, in the Cherokee nation, when the same is thought necessary by the English.

III. The Cherokees shall not admit any Frenchmen into their nation, and if any should come, the Cherokees shall assist us, at least shall not pretend to interpose their protection, to prevent us, when we think proper, to apprehend the Frenchmen.

IV. Any Indian who murders any of his Majesty's subjects, shall be immediately put to death by the Cherokees, as soon as the murder and murderer are known in the Cherokee nation, and that the head or scalp of the murderer be brought to the commander of the next English fort.

V. The Cherokees shall not hunt to the eastward of 26 mile river, nor the English to the westward of it, to prevent any quarrels or mischief that may be occasioned from the hunting parties meeting in the woods.

VI. That to prevent, as much as may be, any disturbances that may arise between the Cherokees and the white people on the back settlements, no Cherokee Indian shall come down into this province, within the limits of Twenty-six mile river, on any pretence whatsoever, without some white person in company, or unless by the order or permission of this government; and that all white men, whether French or English, who have been amongst the Cherokees, and have aided and assisted them, during the late war, shall be delivered up.

VII. The Cherokees shall not molest the creatures belonging to, nor trespass on the grounds necessary for planting and pasturage for the use of the garrison of forts built, or to be built, in their nation.

VIII. The Catawbas and Chickesaws to be comprehended in this peace.

IX. That all the Cherokee prisoners we have taken, shall be restored.

X. Our friendship shall be granted to them; a firm peace shall be made and finally ratified in Charlestown; trade shall be renewed, and plenty of goods sent up to be exchanged for their skins, to supply their wants.

XI. And as equal justice is the surest foundation of a lasting peace, it shall be agreed, that when an Englishman murders a Cherokee, the Cherokees shall not put him to death, but he shall be delivered to the officer of the fort, sent prisoner to Charlestown, and there tried according to our laws; and if found guilty, to be executed in presence of some Cherokees, if they desire to be present: And when the Cherokees think they are injured by the English in their nation, the Cherokees are not to take revenge themselves, but shall make complaint to the commander of the next English fort, to be from thence transmitted to the English governor, who will right them therein, according to our laws: And when the Cherokees injure any English among them, on complaint thereof, the Cherokees shall right the injured; thus the guilty will only be punished on both sides; thus friendship, peace, and trade will be preserved; but when they cease to observe this treaty, friendship, peace, and trade will also cease.

XII. That Attakullakulla communicate these stipulations to the nation on his return, and acquaint them, that in order to have these articles of peace finally ratified and confirmed, so that our old friendship may be renewed, and last as long as the sun shines, and rivers run; some of the headmen from the Upper, the Valley, the Middle and Lower Settlements shall come down to Charlestown, and confirm these stipulations, and then settle such matters as concern the trade to be carried on with their nation.

In testimony whereof, both parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands; and I, the said William Bull, have caused the great seal of this his majesty's said province to be hereunto affixed, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, and in the first year of his majesty's reign.

WILLIAM BULL.

I Attakullakulla do accept of the foregoing terms of peace, on behalf of the Cherokee nation.

his
ATTAKUL⊕LAKULLA.
mark

This day Attakullakulla had his last public Audience, when he signed the terms of peace, and received an authenticated copy under the great seal, and signed by the governor. He earnestly requested that Capt. John Stuart might be made chief white man in their nation; he said all the Indians love him, and there would never be any uneasiness if he were there: He promised to return in six weeks with the other headmen. This faithful Indian afterwards dined with his honour the governor, and to-morrow sets out for his own country. He has received several presents, as a mark of the regard this government has for him in particular, for his unaltered fidelity and attachment: The other Indians received only some necessary cloathing for themselves, of which they were in great want.

Last week the transport ship Charming Becky, Capt. Scott, from Guadaloupe, with invalids for New-York, put in here, having lost all her masts, sails and rigging, on the 4th inst. in a storm. The men are landed, and lodged in the barracks.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT whereas a Number of Gentlemen in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-Jersey, within these two Years past, subscribed to the publishing a Book by THOMAS ABEL (consisting of Subtensial Plain Trigonometry, applied to Navigation and Surveying. Also Mensuration of Mason's Work; a Solution of Rota, or Aristotle's Wheel. And a brief Discourse upon Gravity) and many of them have not yet sent for their Books, though they have been advertised in this Paper four or five Months past, to be delivered by Andrew Steuart, at the Bible-in-Heart, in Second-street, Philadelphia. These are therefore to desire such Subscribers to send for their Books as soon as possible.

Gentlemen Subscribers; the most of you, at the Time of subscribing, were pleased to say, that you subscribed out of no other Motive than to encourage useful Improvements in Arts. If you call or send for your Books soon, I shall be no Gainer by them; but if you entirely neglect to send or call for them, the Consequence must be the Ruin of myself and Family; and so far from encouraging useful Improvements, that it will be a Discouragement, not only to me, but to any other Man, ever to attempt any Thing of the Kind in America, for the Benefit of the Public. My Necessity requires Haste, therefore I beg you would delay no longer.

¶ THOMAS ABEL.

N. B. There are some Books more than are subscribed for, to be disposed of by said Steuart.

*** I understand that many Persons, from a superficial Survey of my Performance, have scurrilously reported that there is nothing new in it; I challenge all such Persons to prove their Assertion; and desire it may be done in public, otherwise it may reasonably be thought they are conscious they have injured me wrongfully, in obstructing the Sale of my Books.

Just imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, and the James and Mary, Captain Bradford, and other Vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold on reasonable Terms for Cash or short Credit, by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his Store in Second-street, nearly opposite the English Church,

A NEAT and large Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season; amongst which are, a neat Variety of Calicoes, Castor and Felt Hats, Silver Watches, Spices, and Steel, A C, No. 3, &c. &c. &c. 6 W.

Doctor STORK,

SURGEON and Oculist to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, acquaints the Public, that he is to continue in Philadelphia till the Middle of December next. Such as have lost their Sight, or are afflicted with any other Disorder of the Eyes, may apply to him at his Lodgings at Mrs. Child's, near the New Meeting-House, in Arch-street. ¶

Imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Friend, and other Ships from London, and to be sold very reasonably by

JOHN SEARSON,

At his Store in Third-street, the next Door from the North-side of Market-street,

A NEAT Assortment of European and India goods, among which are, Low priced and midling broadcloths and naps, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. blankets, red, blue and green halfthicks, embossed and scarlet serges, red and scarlet flannels, German serges, calimancoes, tammies, durants, shaloons, Irish linens, checks, ozenbrigs, womens cloaks, trunks of Hose's shoes, silver watches, silver handle table knives and forks in cases, striped and plain camblets and hairbines, muslins, cambricks and lawns, cloth coloured India taffeties and paduasoys, lungee, Barcelona, sectersoy and culgee silk handkerchiefs, a neat assortment of calicoes and chints, mens silk hose of various colours, Chambers's dictionary of arts and sciences, and Barrow's ditto, at prime cost; a neat assortment of cutlary, hosiery and stationary, and many other articles, which, for brevity's sake, are omitted. ¶

Newly imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

JONES and WISTAR,

At their Store, in Market-street, a little above Third-street, and next Door to Henry Keppele, at a low Rate,

A NEAT Assortment of Woollens, and most Kinds of other European and India Goods, suitable for the Season.

Richard and Peter Footman,

At their Store in Water-street, near Arch-street,

Have imported in the Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and the last vessels from London,

A NEAT Assortment of European Goods; among which are a Variety of Sconce Looking-glasses, japanned Waiters and Baskets, Brass Cocks, Tea-kettles, Warming-pans, Mortar and Pestles, Cat Candlesticks, Flemish Kettles, Pewter, Woollens, &c.

PETER FOOTMAN intending for England this Fall, desires all those indebted to them to make speedy Pay. Tbctf.

PHILIP DRESCHER, of the Long-Swamp, in Berks County, forewarns all Persons not to take an Assignment of the three Bonds he gave Michael Schroder; as he will not pay any of them, until the said Schroder, according to Promise, gives him an indisputable Title to the Land which he bought of him. ‡

Just Published,

A Perspective View of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, with the Buildings intended to be erected. Taken from the South-East, by JAMES CLAYPOOLE, junior, and to be sold by him, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia: Also by DAVID HALL. Price One Shilling, plain; or Two, neatly coloured.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The SHIP BEULAH, JAMES GIBBON Commander;

Will sail in three Weeks.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BENJAMIN and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, or the said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1761.

STRAYED or stolen, the 15th of this instant October, from Newark, a bright bay Horse, near 15 Hands high, Brand not known, lately cut, one Stone out, the other in, with a small bob Tail, his Mane trimmed, is black, with some grey Hairs in it, not shod, paces well, and about 4 or 5 Years old. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Newark, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by EDWARD MILES, or WILLIAM WELLS, Tavern-keeper, in Dover. ¶

STRAYED away from York County, the Second of May last, the two following Horses, viz. One of a Deer Colour, with a white Mane and Tail, a natural Pacer, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, 7 Years old last Spring, and 13 Hands and a Half high. The other a large grey roan Horse, with a black Mane and Tail, trots, is lame in his near Hind-foot, about 15 Years old, and 16 Hands high. Whoever takes up said Horses, and brings them to New-London, in Chester County, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

‡ WILLIAM DEAL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County, Maryland, on the 15th of this instant October, a certain Philip M'Brouggan, a short well set Fellow, much given to Liquor: Had on when he went away, a whitish coloured Coat, Velvet Jacket and Breeches, of a dun Colour, Thread Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, a Castor Hat, and wears his own Hair. He took with him a small dun coloured Mare, with a large Star in her Face, and several Saddle Spots on her Back. Whoever secures the said Fellow and Mare, shall be paid the above Reward, by

¶ ALEXANDER STEUART.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 2d of this Instant, at Night, out of the Stable of Samuel Bettle, of this City, Tanner, a Chestnut sorrel Mare, 6 or 7 Years old, paces and trots, about 14 Hands high, a Blaze in her Face, Snip on her Nose, light-coloured Mane and Tail, branded on the near Shoulder F S, a Scar on the off Shoulder, shod before. Whoever secures said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if stolen, and the Thief secured, so as to be brought to Justice, Five Pounds, paid by SAMUEL BETTLE. ‡

Philadelphia, 20th of 10th Mo. 1761.

Imported in the last Vessels from England, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his store in Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting-house,

sundry European and East-India goods, as follows, viz.

INdia and English taffeties, sattins, damask, gorgoroons, paduasoys, mantuas, persians, bandanoes, white calicoes, humhums, brown and white silesias, romals, blue calicoes, a large assortment of fine chints and printed calicoes, great variety of cotton and calicoe bed furniture, fine and coarse bed ticks, ravens duck, Russia drillings, fine and coarse Irish sheeting, 7-8ths garlix, diaper tablecloths and napkins, fine and coarse yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linens, 6 qr. 7-8ths 3-qr. and yd. wd. cotton and linen checks, thicksets, coloured thread, mens and womens cotton hose, variety of gartering, quality bindings, ginghams, Scotch handkerchiefs, sewing silks, India dimities, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, buckrams, Russia linens, clouting diaper, fine and coarse broadcloths, kerseys, plains, halfthicks, long ells, calimancoes, durants, tammies, shaloons, superfine black worsted damasks, scarlet, red, white and striped flannels, scarlet and red serges, white and red swanskin, scarlet, red and green naps, 9 and 10-qr. fine rugs, 9 and 10-qr. fine rose blankets, 3, 4, 10, 12 and 20d. London nails, frying pans, best London steel, brass kettles in nests, bar lead, goose, duck and pigeon shot, a large assortment of pewter, fine hyson, congo, souchong, bohea and common green teas, by the chest or dozen, pepper, flowered and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, muslins, brown pomeranias, &c. &c. Tbc. 3. M.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, from London,

At his Store opposite the London Coffee-House, in Market-street,

HAS this Day imported in the Ships Beulah, Capt. Gibbon, and the James and Mary, Capt. Bradford, the most compleat Assortment of Books that ever yet appeared in America; consisting of Treatises on almost every Art, Science, Faculty, and Subject; intermixed with a numerous Collection of the newest and most instructive, as well as entertaining Novels, Plays and Poems; together with the latest Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

Also a very large and valuable Quantity of Stationary Wares, Quadrants, Prints, Maps, &c. &c. &c. all which are sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the most reasonable Prices.

N. B. Considerable Allowances are made to public Libraries, and Country Store keepers.

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from Bush-River Iron-works, in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Mulattoe Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high, well-set, about 30 Years of Age, and has a down Look; he was taken up at Wright's Ferry on Susquehanna, and since made his Escape near the same Place; it is thought he will pass for a free Man. Whoever apprehends the said Mulattoe Slave, so that he may be had again, shall receive FIVE PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows. ¶ 8 W. ISAAC WEBSTER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Auguſt 8.*

Copy of a Letter from Eſchwegue, July 21.

" Colonel Freytag having marched the 18th from Eimbeck to Langerſhauſen, with three brigades of chaſſeurs, he detached on the 19th the captains Kampen and Engell, with 100 horſe, towards Fulde, in order to divert the enemy in that quarter.

" This detachment marched for that purpoſe, at daybreak, from Langerſhauſen. Being arrived at Allendorff, they paſſed the Werra about noon, and poſted themſelves in a wood, at a league's diſtance from Rothenbourg; where they took, on the 20th, three French commiſſaries, and ſet fire to ſome boats laden with flour and oats.

" Captain Engell ſet out, with 80 horſe, to deſtroy the enemy's magazines at Hirſchfeldt: He met in his way 26 boats laden with flour, oats, balls, bombs, and 240 barrels of powder, which he threw into the river Fulde, and ſet fire to the boats.

" According to the advices he had, the garriſon of Hirſchfeldt was ſuppoſed to conſiſt only of 200 men, which induced captain Engell to make his diſpoſitions (after having cut his way through the guard) for attacking the place.

" Some chaſſeurs and huſſars appearing in thoſe parts, in the evening the commandant had doubled the guard and the picquet, poſted at the gates of the town. He had alſo ordered 60 dragoons from Melſungen, who arrived at Hirſchfeldt about three in the morning. Notwithſtanding this, captain Engell cauſed the gate to be forced by a lieutenant, who cut his way thro' the guard, and penetrated into the city; but finding the enemy's infantry very alert, and that they fired upon him briſkly from the houſes, he was obliged to retire. Captain Engell attacked at the ſame time the picquet, whoſe officer and 30 men threw themſelves into a barrack, which was thatched with ſtraw, and ſerved as an office to the keepers of their magazines. Captain Engell ſummoned, at ſeveral times, that party to ſurrender, and to lay down their arms; which they refuſing to do, he ſet fire to the barrack, and cut all the picquet to pieces, except four men, to whom his people gave quarter. Five men, who remained too long in the barrack, periſhed there, as well as the ſtore-keeper, and his office, according to the priſoners report. Capt. Engell having got rid of the picquet, and meeting with no other obſtacle, cauſed the hay, lodged along the Fulde, to be ſet on fire; and likewiſe about 20 links of burning pitch, to be faſtened to the ſacks of meal and oats. This fire communicated itſelf to many barrels of powder (of which there was a great quantity on the bank of the river) and blew them up. If captain Engell had had a greater force, he would have been able to have thrown many thouſand bombs, and large balls, into the river.

" The whole loſs attending this expedition, conſiſted only in one horſe, and one man wounded in the hand, by a thruſt of a bayonet. On the other hand, he made priſoners 14 men, one commiſſary of war, named Monſerant, one commis, two lieutenants, and lieutenant colonel Stutterheim, of the Saxon regiment of Prince Joſeph; all which he brought off with him. He rejoined captain Kampen at Heimbach, from whence they ſet out together, arrived here on the 21ſt, at eight o'clock in the morning, and were to repaſs the Werra at two o'clock. That detachment having marched 19 German miles and an half, in 48 hours, the horſes could not but be extremely fatigued."

[*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Prague, July 27. *The Empreſs-Queen has wrote a letter to Baron Laudohn, wherein ſhe gives him full power to give battle, or decline it, as he ſhall judge proper. This power extends to the military operations in general, and at the ſame time the officers under this general are very ſeriouſly enjoined to behave well; her Imperial Majeſty declaring, that they ſhall be rewarded or puniſhed, according to the ſaid general's report of their conduct.*

Altena, [*ſubject to the King of Denmark, two miles N.W. of Hamburgh*] Auguſt 1. *The laſt letters from Saxony do not bring advice of any material alteration in the poſition of the armies in that Electorate; yet they ſay, that the army of the Empire having ſummoned Leipſic to ſurrender, the Pruſſian commandant ſent word to Marſhal Serbelloni, "That the King his maſter had given him no other orders than to defend himſelf:" And immediately after the ſaid commandant fixed combuſtible matters to the houſes of the ſuburbs, and ordered the inhabitants to lay in proviſions for three months; and that all uſeleſs mouths muſt be forthwith turned out of the city.*

From the Oder, Auguſt 4. *Part of the Ruſſian grand army has advanced to Hundfeld, within a German mile of Breſlau. A body of 1800 of their troops paſſed the Oder, with a view to attempt ſomething againſt the advanced poſts of Knoblauch's corps; but General Tauenzien, commandant of Breſlau, having ſent out 2000 men againſt them, with ſome cannon, they were ſoon obliged to retire with loſs. As to Breſlau, the fortifications having been repaired and augmented, and well garriſoned, and moreover covered by Knoblauch's corps, the inhabitants think the Ruſſians can do them no great harm.*

The King's army, reinforced by Ziethen's corps, ſtill encamps at Oppersdorff and Neuſtadt, watching the motions of the Auſtrian army. General Laudohn does not ſeem diſpoſed to remove farther from the mountains into the country. The Ruſſian grand army remains at Namſlau, ſeeming to conceal, by marches and countermarches, the real drift of its operations.

Belgarden [*a town of Eaſtern Pomerania, in Germany, ſubject to the King of Pruſſia*] Auguſt 8. *We have juſt received advice, that the Ruſſian fleet has landed at Lugenſwald 4000 men, to aſſiſt in the ſiege of Colberg.*

Berlin, Auguſt 8. *According to advices of the firſt inſt. the Swediſh army have pitched their tents near Bartow. Colonel Belling ſtill occupied Malchin, Treptow, and the paſſes along Lake Tollenſee. Count Heſſenſtein, a Swediſh general officer, was detached the 31ſt of July, with 400 men, in order to ſurprize Belling's corps. Major Hohendorff, who encamps with 200 Pomeranian huſſars at Friedland, let Major Schwantz file off quietly with the enemy's van by the paſs of Kavel, and then attacked them ſo briſkly, that he killed one officer and 30 men, took 20 more, and purſued the reſt beyond the paſs; after which Count Heſſenſtein retired to Bartow. Our loſs amounts to no more than three men killed, and two wounded.---There is a conſiderable deſertion among the Swediſh troops.*

LONDON.

July 31. *There was advice at the cape, that the ſtorm of the firſt of January had deſtroyed four of the capital ſhips of the French, at the iſland of Mauritius.*

Auguſt 15. *Particular letters from Sileſia mention, that the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies, when joined, will amount to 154,000 men, and the Pruſſians to 94,000.*

The poſtſcript of a letter from a Hanoverian officer at Warbourg, dated the 6th inſtant, at one o'clock in the morning, concludes with this paſſage: "A great part of yeſterday we were alarmed with a warm cannonading, which muſt be between our troops (the Allied Army) and that of M. Broglio, who, we hear, is determined to ſtand his ground, and engage our army, at all events.

It is ſaid, a copy of the treaty of alliance between the Ottoman Porte and his Pruſſian Majeſty, has been tranſmitted to our court within a few days paſt.

We hear that ſeveral new preliminary articles, in relation to the baſis for ſetting on foot the congreſs for a peace, are now under the conſideration of the courts of Great-Britain and France.

The formidable *prames and flat-bottomed boats of France, having tried their ſtrength againſt ſome of our men of war, and experienced the vanity and futility of the contrivance, it is to be preſumed they will come out no more in day-light; but the rare inventors of them will probably give out, that they reſerve them for an invaſion in the long nights, in November or December next; or, in other words, to make us a preſent of a few thouſand priſoners.*

The laſt letters from Hanover ſay, that the garriſon of Gottingen had juſt been reinforced with 4000 French troops.

On the 18th of June another terrible earthquake happened at Liſbon, which ſhook the whole city in an amazing manner.

The intended Queen's ſtomacher was this day finiſhed, and is valued at £100,000; the capital ſtone of which is worth £15000.

The diſcourſe here, touching a peace, is much divided; one party imagine it is near approaching, whilſt the other give out, the conferences will ſoon be proved ineffectual: In the mean time, ſome ſhort ſpace will determine this critical affair. 'Tis certain that no ceſſation of hoſtilities will at preſent be agreed upon by this court.

The King of Pruſſia's march to Munſterberg, where he ſurprized the quarter-maſter's guard, and a part of the baggage of General Laudohn's army, does him as much honour as any thing that has happened during the war. It has entirely diſappointed the junction, as his very next march under the cannon of Neiſs has ſpoiled the ſcheme of beſieging that fortreſs; ſo that now Count Laudohn thinks of attacking Schweidnitz, while the Ruſſians beſiege Breſlau. In ſhort, the King is not to be attacked; and if the rains ſhould come on, he may lie by, and ſee his enemies beat by the weather.

The Marſhal Duke de Broglio is retired towards Caſſel, from whence it is thought he will ſend a detachment to join the army of the Empire, who have been lately ruffled by the Pruſſian General Kleiſt. The Imperial and Royal Army have ſpared them ſome proviſions; but as to arms and cloaths, they are ſtill in a bad way. Rumour ſays, for rumour will talk, that Marſhal Daun is out of humour, or out of ſpirits; that Count Laudohn is out of luck; that Marſhal Duke de Broglio has deſired to be recalled; and, in ſhort, that the Devil, called Diſcord, raiſed no doubt by ſome Pruſſian conjuror, is like to defeat all the plans of the Empire, formed in the winter at Vienna.

Some letters from Paris ſay, that with a view to put an end to diſputes, and to revive the ſpirits of the French army, the Prince of Conti is to be ſent into Germany, a great miniſter to be removed, and a great lady to be ſent to a nunnery. The two firſt are ſaid to be founded in truth; but the latter is no more than a popular report.

Extract of a letter from on board the Lenox, Rear Admiral Corniſh, dated Pondicherry Road, January 29, 1761.

" *All the places we have taken from the enemy on the Coromandel coaſt (a liſt of which I have ſubjoined) have been deſtroyed, in return for their demoliſhing Fort St. David's; and the beautiful Pondicherry will certainly undergo the ſame fate.*

Forts taken from the French on the Coromandel coaſt.

1. Arcote	6. Validore	10. Covrepauk
2. Vandewaſh	7. Allacopang	11. Valynore
3. Carangool	8. Karrical	12. Shellenbourg
4. Chillempur	9. Vantachellum	13. Pondicherry."
5. Allamparve		

Letters from Dantzick of the 28th adviſe, that the Ruſſian fleet, after being twice put back to that port, was at length arrived before Colberg, which was preparing to make a vigorous defence: But that the Ruſſian commanders had orders to level the whole town with the ground, if it ſhould obſtinately refuſe to ſurrender.

It is ſaid, that upwards of 2000 French have deſerted to the Allied Army in ſix days time.

The accounts from the Prince de Soubiſe's army ſay, that that Prince was drawing nearer the Rhine. His army had ſuffered greatly by deſertion, and bread and meal ſtill continued at eight-pence a pound.

Auguſt 18. *We hear that the order iſſued out laſt week for impreſſing men, is limited at 5000.*

The impreſſing men for the land as well as the ſea ſervice continues, on account of the equipment of ſeveral more men of war, and the ſending more troops to Germany, to act againſt the French, &c. and a report continues, that a powerful fleet will be ſent to the Baltic, in behalf of the King of Pruſſia.

Two ſuits of cloaths, preparing for the Princeſs of Mecklenbourg, are of moſt extraordinary richneſs, and exquiſite workmanſhip; the one entirely ſilver, the other a ſilver ground, with gold flowers, raiſed in a very beautiful and uncommon manner.

The Queen's regiment of Royal Volunteers, ordered to be raiſed, is given to Major Wedderburn, who brought the firſt account of the late battle in Germany.

By the laſt mail there is advice, that Prince Ferdinand had wrote two letters with his own hand, one to General Luckner, and the other to Colonel Freytag, thanking them in a particular manner for the great ſervice they had done, in deſtroying the enemy's magazines; and at the ſame time aſſuring them, they ſhould, in a particular manner, be recommended to his majeſty.

The Ocean of 90 guns, the Blenheim of 90, the Africa of 64 (all new ſhips never yet at ſea) and the Cornwall of 64, are fitting out for public ſervice.

Auguſt 20. *Yeſterday there was a cabinet council at St. James's, at which the Earl of Bute, Mr. Secretary Pitt, Lord Viſcount Ligonier, Duke of Newcaſtle, Earl of Hardwicke, and ſeveral other lords aſſiſted.*

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday laſt, there was the hotteſt impreſs in the Downs from all ſhipping, that has been known in the courſe of this war.

According to letters received yeſterday from Lord Harcourt, our intended Queen was to embark as this day; and the wind being at preſent very fair, her arrival at Greenwich may be expected on Sunday or Monday next. She will ſtay there one night, and then proceed to St. James's.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, *September* 19.

Upon the 10th inſtant was brought into the road of Baſſeterre, in this iſland, by the brigantine privateer Dutcheſs of Hamilton, of Barbados, Capt. Wilſon, a French ſhow, with a few hogſheads of ſugar, and ſome coffee on board. She was going from St. Pierre, in Martinico, to another part in that iſland, to take in a cargoe.

Upon the 14th inſtant came in the ſhip Forman Caſtle, of Briſtol, which had been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by his majeſty's ſhip Roſe, Francis Bankes, Eſq; commander. This ſhip was bound to Jamaica, from the coaſt of Guiney. The privateer had taken out all the negroes, before Capt. Bankes ſaw the ſhip; but there is a parcel of elephants teeth on board.

Upon the 17th inſt. came in a French ſchooner, bound to the Granades from St. Euſtatia, with proviſions, and taken by the privateer ſloop Lightning, of Barbados, Capt. Caſtle.

ST. JOHN'S *(in Antigua) October* 6.

Since our laſt arrived here a brigantine, taken by Capt. Tucker, of the privateer Nelly, belonging to this place; and a ſloop, taken by his majeſty's ſhip the Cuſſoden.

ANNAPOLIS, *(in Maryland) October* 8.

About the beginning of September, ſix ſhips ſailed together from our Capes, but parted ſoon after, and only three were together when they were attacked by a French privateer, which took two of them, Capt. Curling, who loaded in Patowmack, and Capt. Brookes, who loaded in York River. Capt. Errington, in the Fishbourne, who was the other, was three times attacked by the privateer, and as often beat her off, and is returned back to Norfolk to refit.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 19.

About a fortnight ago a melancholy affair happened at the eaſtward. Mr. Small, an ingenious and improved ſurveyor, being employed by the government to reconnoitre and explore that part of the country which lies between Fort Halifax, on Kennebeck river, and the river Chaudre, and ſo on to Quebec; he was attended by Captain Howard, and a Party of nine men, and ſet out from the fort upon that buſineſs; but when they had got about 120 miles diſtance, one day, about 12 o' clock, Mr. Small being within ſome buſhes taking an obſervation, one of the men perceived a ruſtling, and ſomething move, apprehended it to be ſome wild beaſt, unhappily fired, and ſhot him dead upon the ſpot.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, October 20.

On the 7th of September laſt, the Brig Princeſs Amelia, of this Port, was taken in Lat. 37 10 N. Long. 66 15 W. by the Bienfaiſant Privateer, from Martinico, of 10 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns. The Privateer alſo took the Schooner Britannia, Wilkinſon, the 11th, the Ship Alexander, Daniel Curling, and Snow Virginia Planter, from Virginia for London, on the 22d; likewiſe the Schooner Jolly Robin, from Salem to St. Kitts, and Schooner Prince William, from Barbados to Marblehead.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 22.

Since our laſt arrived his majeſty's ſhip the Alcide, Capt. ---------, of 64 guns, on board of which came paſſengers, the Right Hon. William Alexander, Earl of Sterling; His Excellency Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; governor of New-Jerſey, with his lady and family; Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; late agent at London, from the colony of Connecticut, ------- Temple, Eſq; ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's cuſtoms, of Boſton, and other gentlemen.

The Hope, Capt. Jacobſon, and the New Edward, Capt. Davis, who came under convoy of the Alcide, are arrived; alſo about 40 ſail of the tranſports, upwards of 20 of which are ſtill out; but we hope they are ſafe, notwithſtanding the privateers ſaid to be on the coaſt, and the late hard gales of wind; in one of which, a pilot of this place (Teunis Rivis, with whom was one Bryant and his Son) it is feared was loſt, the veſſel not being yet heard of.

Two regiments of the regulars came down from Albany on Sunday and Monday laſt, and moſt of them immediately embarked on board the tranſports.

Laſt week Capt. Hunter arrived here, in 11 days from St. John's, in Newfoundland: By him we have advice of a great ſcarcity of fiſh, and plenty of all kinds of proviſions at that place; that the Labradore Indians have lately killed ſeveral Engliſh fiſhermen, that were employed in curing fiſh on a ſmall iſland in the Streights of Belleiſle; and that ſome of the people that eſcaped from the Indians were arrived at St. Johns, with the Indian arrows ſticking in their bodies, as they could not be extracted without the help of a ſurgeon.

The ſnow Prince William, William Williams, maſter, from Briſtol, but laſt from Belfaſt, bound to Monto Chriſto, was taken the 28th of Auguſt laſt, in ſight of the Mount, by a French privateer.

Captain Williams relates, that when he was taken he ſaw two Engliſh men of war off the Mount. The Frenchmen ſet Capt. Williams and his people aſhore to windward of the Mount, and in the night ran paſt the mount, and got into the Cape with the ſnow.

On his paſſage here, he was chaſed for ſome time, lat. 37 and an half, long. 71 and an half, by a ſchooner; and in lat. 38 by two ſloops, which he took to be French privateers.

October 26. Yeſterday His Excellency General AMHERST, came to town from the camp on Staten Iſland (being the firſt time ſince his Excellency came laſt from Albany) and was ſaluted on his arrival with a royal diſcharge of the cannon on Fort George.

This day the commiſſion (which came over in the Alcide man of war) of his Excellency General MONCKTON, is to be publiſhed, as Captain General and Governor in chief of the province of New-York. The militia is called out upon this occaſion.

We hear that Meſſieurs EDES and GILL, PRINTERS in Boſton, have drawn the 3500 dollars out of the Prince-Town College Lottery.

One of the officers who fought a duel about 10 days ago near this city, is ſince dead of his wound; but before he died, acknowledged himſelf the aggreſſor.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Braſs, in the Ship Samuel, returned to this Port: He ſailed from Sandy-hook the 8th Inſtant, bound to the Weſt-Indies, and the ſame Night met with a very violent Gale of Wind, which laſted him ſix Days, in which he was obliged to throw overboard 43 fine Horſes, and all the Lumber off his Decks, and was in Expectation of foundering every Minute.

Since our laſt his Majeſty's 18th Regiment arrived here from Albany, and immediately encamped on Nutten-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29.

Captain Davidſon, of the ſchooner lately retaken, and ſent in here by Capt. Katter, who was on board the French privateer when he engaged her, informs, that the Frenchman had twenty-two men killed outright, and a great many wounded, nine of which died of their wounds.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Joy from Antigua,

LOTTERY TICKETS for the Paving *Philadelphia* Streets, *Oxford* Church, *German* School-

with whom came paſſenger Capt. Yorke, who was taken in the ſloop Wolfe, of this port, bound to Guadaloupe, by a French privateer ſloop of 10 guns; which had alſo taken Capt. Forreſt, of New-York, and Capt. Webb, of New-London; the laſt ranſomed for 1500 dollars, having loſt his mainmaſt, and very leaky.---The ſloop had had a ſmart engagement with a letter of marque ſhip, and was beat off; during which one of her guns was burſt by a ſhot from the ſhip, and killed ſeveral of her men; and afterwards was obliged to throw overboard all her guns but two, in a gale of wind.----While Capt. Yorke was on board the enemy, they ſpoke with another French privateer that had taken ſeven prizes.

*** *The fortunate Numbers of the* NEW-JERSEY COLLEGE LOTTERY *are come to Hand; but not being in Time for this Day's Paper, they will be inſerted in next Week's Gazette.*

*** The Managers of the BARRENHILL LUTHERAN CHURCH LOTTERY inform the Public, That no Accounts of their Tickets abroad being come to Hand, they find themſelves obliged to poſtpone the Drawing of ſaid Lottery to the 30th of November next, on which Day it will certainly be drawn. A few Tickets yet remain unſold, and are to be had of the Managers, and the Gentlemen already adverтiſed.

*** The Managers of the NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY, having a Number of their Tickets yet on hand, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing to the Middle of November. They will give Notice of the particular Day when ready.

*** The Managers of the OXFORD CHURCH LOTTERY purpoſed drawing the Fourth of this inſtant October; but find themſelves under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing it to the Second of November next, by Reaſon of one of the Managers being concerned in the Jerſey Lottery, and cannot give his Attendance, but at that Time it will poſitively be drawn without further Delay. The few Tickets ſtill remaining, may be had of the Managers, and of David Hall, William Bradford, and William Dunlap.

*** The Managers of the Lancaſter School Lottery having no Account of the Tickets ſent Abroad, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery until the 24th Day of November next, when the Publick may be aſſured the Drawing will begin: They would not have poſtponed it for ſo long a Time, but the publick Elections, Courts, and Drawing of the Preſbyterian Church Lottery, puts it altogether out of their Power to draw it ſooner.

*** The Managers of the Preſbyterian Church Lottery of the Forks of Brandywine, having a Number of Tickets yet unſold, are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing until the third Tueſday in November, at which Time they propoſe to draw.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Squirrel, J. Benn, from Portſmouth. Sloop Dolphin, E. Williams, Corocoa. Ship Sarah, A. Katter, St. Kitts. Brig Induſtry, W. Morton, and Sloop Succeſs, B. Coffin, Boſton. Sloop Charming Polly, A. Pike, Schooner Reſolution, E. Sergent, and Sloop Endeavour, J. Grant, Piſcataqua. Schooner Recovery, T. Crandon, R. Iſland. Sloop Batchelor, G. Hinckſted, Halifax. Ship Little George, J. Simpſon, Barbados. Sloop King Fiſher, J. Gorham, and Sloop Neptune, T. Dalino, Nantucket. Snow Succeſs, T. Thompſon, from London.

OUTWARDS. Schooner George, F. Moore, for Africa. Sloop Succeſs, B. Coffin, Boſton. Brig Hope, A. Marſhall, Barbados. Snow James and Mary, J. M. Bradford, London. Brig Meaſe, T. Phenix, for Antigua.

CLEARED. Sloop Seaflower, N. Malory, to Montſerrat. Sloop American, W. M'Lellan, Halifax. Sloop John, S. Newbold, Sloop Minerva, B. Tatem, and Sloop Catharine and Polly, H. Lamount, Antigua. Schooner Penobſcott, J. Froſt, Sloop Florence, A. Southward, Sloop Joſeph, B. Barnard, and Sloop Induſtry, J. Gibbs, Boſton. Ship William and Ann, D. Wadroper, Cork. Ship Hanover Packet, J. Ford, Guadaloupe. Schooner Hawke, T. Morton, Nova-Scotia. Ship St. Ann, B. Rymer, Jamaica. Sloop Hampton, B. Jenkins, and Sloop Three Brothers, S. Bunker, Nantucket. Schooner Two Brothers, A. Campbell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Peggy, B. Minors, and Sloop King of Pruſſia, G. Judkins, St. Kitts. Sloop Thraſher, J. Jenkins, R. Iſland. Schooner Charming Polly, R. Graig, to Virginia.

JUST publiſhed in London, and to be ſold by W. DUNLAP, in Philadelphia,

DIVINE CONDUCT vindicated, or the Operations of GOD ſhewn to be the Operations of WISDOM: In the Subſtance of two DISCOURSES, preached at HABERDASHERS-HALL, LONDON, March 29, 1761; occaſioned by the Deceaſe of The Rev. Mr. SAMUEL DAVIES, M. A. And Preſident of the College of Naſſau-Hall, in New-Jerſey, February 4, 1761.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, M. A.

In which are contained ſome MEMOIRS of Mr DAVIES, and ſome EXTRACTS from his LETTERS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1762

Imported in the laſt ſhips from Europe, and to be ſold by

DAVIES and *FLANAGAN*,

At their ſtore on Carpenter's wharff, oppoſite to William Coleman's, Eſq; in Water-ſtreet,

DOUBLE and ſingle channel'd boots and pumps, plain pumps and ſhoes, ſpatterdaſhes, womens calimanco and everlaſting ſhoes, womens boxes, chat and ſhoe tape, long reel thread, green, black and yellow, houſewife ditto, ſtag and ſack needles, quality binding, diaper and plain inkle, diaper filleting tape, plain and twilled ditto, bobbing, whited brown thread, a great variety of plain and opened gold and ſilver lace, gold brocade ſcollop'd hat lace, ſilver plain and ſcollop'd ditto, hat loops and buttons, gold and ſilver net lace and narrow binding, ſcollop'd both ſides, gold and ſilver hat looping, ditto Pruſſian braid, gold and ſilver knee garters, gold and ſilver ſhoe ſhapes for womens ſhoes, with lacing for the heels, gold and ſilver vellum for coat and veſt button-holes, gold and ſilver baſket and darned coat and veſt buttons, ditto cord and binding, ſilk and gold watch ſtrings, ſilver and ſilk ditto, ſword knots, tortoiſeſhell ſnuff boxes, in-laid with gold, 7 8ths and ſhort yard ſilk handkerchiefs, India pictures, mens and womens white, pompadour, cloth and buff coloured gloves, mens tann'd and ſhammy ditto, &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

At RICHARD WELLS's Store,

Late George Dilwyn's, on the North Side of Arch-ſtreet, betwixt Second and Front-ſtreets, and the next Houſe to Jacob Cooper's,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, lately imported in the Beulah, Gibbons, from London.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1762,

CONtaining, beſides the uſual Calculations, the following intereſting Eſſays, both in Proſe and Verſe, viz. On PIETY; The Felicity of the VIRTUOUS; The HAPPY MAN; On CHARITY; On PRIDE; On DRUNKENNESS; On AVARICE; On DISCRETION---An Account of a Liquor, or Infuſion, recommended by the Royal Society for its extraordinary Efficacy in promoting the Increaſe of CORN, &c. A ſure and eaſy Remedy for CORPULENCY, and the Diſeaſes thence ariſing; A Remedy for Sprains; A Receipt for the Cure of the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and other deſperate CUTANEOUS DISEASES; A correct Table of Intereſt, at Six per Cent. A Chronology of many memorable Events; The RATES of Porterage in and about the City of Philadelphia, for all Sorts of Goods, Firewood, &c. The Time of holding Courts of Juſtice in the Provinces of Penniſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York and Maryland; An Account when, and where, the Quakers General Meetings are kept; Together with wiſe Sayings, witty Turns, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by

HENRY *and* ROBERT RITCHIE,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, which they have lately imported, and will ſell extreamly cheap, either for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

STrayed or ſtolen out of Muſgrove Evans's Paſture, on the 25th of this inſt. October, A Cheſtnut ſorrel Mare, between 14 and 15 Hands high, 4 Years old next Graſs, trots and paces well. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to the King Hendrick, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward, and all reaſonable Expences, paid by MUSGROVE EVANS, ¶

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the late Dwelling-houſe of Moſes Cox deceaſed, on Paſſyunk Bank, on Monday, the 16th Day of November next, if a fair Day; if not, the next ſucceeding fair Day; A great Variety of Houſhold Goods of all Sorts. Alſo Horſes, Mares, Colts, good Milch Cows, Calves, Yearlings, Sheep, fat Hogs, breeding Sows and Pigs; a good Cart, Plough, Harrow and Gears, and all Manner of Huſbandry Tools; good Upland Clover, Blue Graſs and Timothy Hay in Stacks and Barracks; Buckwheat and Flax; alſo Wheat and Rye in Stacks, and Wheat and Rye in the Ground. Likewiſe a ſtout, healthy young Negroe Man, Country born, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is Maſter of all Sorts of Country Buſineſs. And a Negroe Boy, about 12 Years old, Country born, a ſmart, active healthy Boy. Credit will be given, as will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Attendance given by MARY COX, HENRY ELVES, and MICHAEL HUFLING, Adminiſtrators. Who have five Years of a Servant Girl's Time to diſpoſe of; and the Plantation of the ſaid deceaſed Moſes Cox to lett. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by

SANSOM and SWETT,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A Large aſſortment of hairbines, dorſettees, camblets, flower'd ruſſels, middling and ſuperfine double damaſks, ſtriped and plain camblettees, venetian and corded poplins, meſſinets, coloured crapes, blue and cloth coloured double-milled drab cloths, 6-qr. and narrow naps, bearſkins, ſpotted ſwanſkins, drab plains, ſuperfine 8-qr. ſcarlet Bath coating, mottled and green rugs, durants, prunels, brilliants, fine black ruſſels, womens black velvets, mantuas, a variety of ribbons, calicoes, Scots and coloured threads, womens ſuperfine Bath lamb mitts, mens gloves, copper tea kettles, quart and pint black jacks, &c. And in other veſſels late from Europe, a general aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.-------They have likewiſe genuine Madeira wine to diſpoſe of, which they will ſell very low by the pipe.

*** Whereas by letter juſt received from London, I was deſired to make enquiry reſpecting one Richard Ball, the Son of John Ball, Chair-maker, in London, who embarked on board the Diamond, Capt. Clay, from Briſtol for this port, in the year 1733: Therefore, if ſaid Ball ſhould be living, he is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, Benjamin Swett, jun. or to the aforeſaid Sanſom and Swett, who will communicate further particulars to him reſpecting his friends, who are very anxious to hear from him.

[‡ 5 S. Tbctf.] BENJAMIN SWETT, jun.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

STOCKER and FULLER,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, and next Door to Capt. John Philips's,

AN aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, in which are a parcel of Birmingham ware, immediately from thence, which they will ſell by the cask, or ſmall parcels, at a very low rate for caſh.

N. B. They have a very fine Mulattoe woman to diſpoſe of, ſhe has been brought up chiefly to the needle, and other houſe work, and is a goood cook.---They have alſo to ſell Weſt-India rum, muſcovado and clayed ſugars by the barrel or hogſhead. Tbc.

Whereas the Partnerſhip between SYMONDS and BAYARD will ſoon be diſſolved, all Perſons indebted to them above ſix Months are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

Imported by ſaid SYMONDS and BAYARD, in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold at their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of India and European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are rugs and blankets, broadcloths, bearſkins, broad and narrow frizes, kerſeys, halfthicks, Welch cottons, ſcarlet, red, white, ſtriped and emboſſed flannels and ſerges, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, womens tabby ſtays, mens and womens worſted hoſe, Chamberlain's ſhoes, hair and worſted ſhags, cotton velvet, womens velvet, large handſome floor carpets and carpetting, deſert and large table knives and forks, the neweſt taſte, in ſhagreen caſes, ſhagreen caſes of razors, &c. compleat, a neat aſſortment of linens, and many other ſorts of goods.

THE Members of the Union Library Company of Hatborough, are to meet at the Houſe of David Rees, on Saturday, the 7th Day of November next, between the Hours of Twelve and Four, to chooſe Directors, Secretary and Treaſurer, and to make their 6th annual Payment.

October 29, 1761. DAVID REES, Secretary.

CAME to John Hall's, in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, laſt Week, a large white Horſe, and a ſmall grey Mare, both young. The Owners are deſired to prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶

Philadelphia, October 29, 1761.

THIS may inform JOHN CORFIELD, if living, that by applying to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, he may be informed of ſomething to his Advantage. If he is with the Army (as is ſuppoſed) in New-York Government, and cannot have Liberty to come himſelf, he is deſired to convey a Letter to ſaid Pemberton, or his late Maſter in this City. ¶

DAVID HALL,

At the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, has juſt imported, with a great Variety of other BOOKS, the following, viz.

BIbles and Prayer-books of all Sizes; Beawes's Merchant's Directory; Bridgeman's and Horſman's Conveyancer; Wood's Inſtitutes; Swinbourne on Wills; Jacob's Law Dictionary, Folio, Ditto abridged; Hale's Pleas of the Crown, and Hiſtory of common Law; Bion on Mathematical Inſtruments; Gibbs's, Ware's and Swan's Architecture; Penn's Works; Sewell's Hiſtory of the Quakers; Ellwood's Sacred Hiſtory; Flavell's Works; Joſephus; Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary; Burkitt on the New-Teſtament; Guiſe's Paraphraſe; Salmon's Univerſal Traveller; Bickham's Univerſal Penman; Ainſworth's Dictionary, in one or two Vols. Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe and Fevers; Winſlow's Anatomy; Doddridge's Family Expoſitor; Watts's Works; Halley's aſtronomical Tables; Franklin on Electricity; Hoppus's Builder's Repoſitory; Langley's Builder's Treaſury; London Art of Building; Price's Carpentry; Robertſon's Navigation; Attorney's Pleader's Treaſury and Pocket-book; Baron and Feme; Crown Circuit Companion; General Treatiſe of naval Trade; Laws of the Admiralty; Practiſing Attorney; Shaw's Juſtice; Scrivener's Guide; Alleyne's Practice of Phyſick and Diſpenſatory; Boerhaave's Lectures and Aphoriſms; Brookes's Practice of Phyſick and Diſpenſatory; Chamberlaine's Midwifery; Cheſelden's Anatomy; Friend's Emmenologia; Lewis's Diſpenſatory; Le Dran's Obſervations and Operations in Surgery; Ditto on Gunſhot Wounds; Pringle on the Diſeaſes of the Army; Shebbeare's and Shaw's Practice of Phyſic; Shaw's Edinburgh Diſpenſatory; The annual Regiſter; Barclay's Apologyy; Penn's No Croſs No Crown; Biographical Dictionary; Bradley's Britiſh Houſewife; Elaboratory laid open; Emmerſon's Mechanics and Navigation; Ferguſon's Aſtronomy; Handmaid to the Arts; Hiſtory of Cape-Breton; The Monitor; Keyſler's Travels; Laboratory, or School of Arts; Gentleman and Lady inſtructed; Livy's Roman Hiſtory; Military Engineer; Merriot's Female Conduct; Philips's Handmaid to Cookery; Preceptor; Potter's Mathematics; Preſent State of Europe; Ditto of Great-Britain; Rollin's Ancient and Roman Hiſtory; Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland (Fourth Edition) Octavo; Religious Philoſopher; Sherwin's Tables; Shelvocke's Voyages; Saxby's Cuſtoms; Smith's Moral Sentiments; Adventures of a Guinea; Narrative Companion; Amorous Friars; Almoran and Hamet; Batteaux's Belles Lettres; Lives of the Roman Poets; Cateſby's Letters; Colden's Five Indian Nations; Dryden's Virgil, Poems and Fables; Dodſley's new Fables; Female Quixotte; Forbes's Works; Hume's Eſſays; Harvey's Meditations, Dialogues, Letters, Flower Garden, and Three Sermons; Hamilton's and Dodſley's Poems; Jewiſh and Turkiſh Spy; Independent Whig; Lady's Companion; Paths of Virtue delineated; Philoſophe ſans ſouci; Private Life of the Romans; Seymour's Education of a young Lady; Story's Diſcourſes; Sophronia, or Letters to the Ladies; Science of Military Poſts; Voltaire's Univerſal Hiſtory, with Notes by Nugent; World in Miniature; Muſe in good Humour; Eloiſa; Draper's Fables; Spectator, Guardian and Tatler; Rambler; Connoiſſeur; Adventurer; The World; Pope's Works; Ditto's Iliad and Odyſſey; Young's, Thompſon's, Shakeſpear's, Swift's and Addiſon's Works, &c. &c. &c.

Eaſton, October 14, 1761.

BROKE out of Eaſton Goal, on the 14th Inſtant, the two following Perſons, viz. One named Thomas M'Cormick, who was committed on Suſpicion of having murdered two Men in the Forks; he is a thick well-ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, wears his own ſhort black curled hair, ſquints with both his Eyes, ſomewhat marked with the Small-Pox, born in Ireland, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, much on the Brogue, is an ill looking Fellow, much addicted to Drinking and Swearing: Had on very little or no Cloathing, except a Piece of an old green Gown, which he wrapt about him, and a Pair of Trowſers and Shirt. The other of them named John Burk, a thick well-ſet fellow, and much the ſame ſize of ſaid M'Cormick, is an ill down-looking Fellow, with ſhort black Hair, and a ſwarthy Complexion: Had on when he went off, A brown Jacket, a blue under Jacket and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, and are about 35 Years old each. Whoever takes them up, and ſecures them in any Goal, ſo as they may be brought back to Eaſton, ſhall receive for each Three Pounds Reward if taken together; but for M'Cormick, if taken alone, Five Pounds, paid by me JOHN JENNINGS, Sheriff.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that they have taken a black Horſe from Eaſton, and that they will take others the firſt Opportunity. ‡

New-Port (Rhode-Iſland) October 17, 1761.

RUN away the 15th of this Inſt. from Andrew Hunter, of New-Port, A Negroe Man, named Robert, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well made, and very ſquare ſhouldered, has a Mark, ſomewhat reſembling a burnt Scar, between his Cheeks and the Corner of his Mouth; the middle Tooth of his upper row wanting. He was born in Jamaica, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is very artful and inſinuating. He took with him ſeveral Sorts of Apparel, and therefore cannot be deſcribed by any in particular. Whoever apprehends him, and will bring him to his Maſter, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be paid Forty Pounds Old Tenor, as a Reward, with the neceſſary Charges, paid by ANDREW HUNTER.

To be SOLD,

A Strong healthy Negroe Man, about 23 Years of Age, he has had the Small-Pox, and ſeaſoned to the Country. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, or John Doyle, Block-maker, in Water-ſtreet. ¶

CAme to the Plantation of Edward Croſton, on Germantown Road, about the Beginning of June, A dark brown Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, has a Star in her Forehead, and a ſore Back. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

For NEWRY and BELFAST,

The Ship JORDAN, WILLIAM WILLOCK, COMMANDER;

A good Veſſel, almoſt new, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, now lying at William Allen's Wharff, will be ready to take in Flaxſeed in a few Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to James Eddy, Hugh M'Culloch, or ſaid Commander on Board.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from Francis Holton's, on the Lancaſter Road, ten Miles from Philadelphia, on the 30th of laſt Month, a large bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, a white Spot on his Face, and two white Feet; branded on the near Buttock, ſhod all round, and in good Order; his Tail trimmed ſhort. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Francis Holton, or give ſuch Information that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

October 19, 1761.

To all Merchants and Owners of Veſſels.

NOtice is hereby given, That all Captains and Commanders of Ships, and other Veſſels, are now required to enter and clear them out, according to Law, at my Office in Union-ſtreet, near the New-Market.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY,
Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

Houſe in *Lancaſter*, and the *Preſbyterian* Church at the *Forks of Brandywine*, to be Sold by D. HALL.

Wilmington STAGE BOAT.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber having provided himſelf with a convenient Stage Boat, propoſes to carry Goods and Paſſengers once every Week to and from Wilmington; to leave Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, and return from Wilmington on Saturdays to the Crooked Billet Wharff, where Goods will be received, and taken proper Care of, by the Publick's humble Servant,

JACOB RUSH.

N. B. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. ¶

TO be ſold by Way of public Out-cry, or Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Court-Houſe in Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, on Saturday the 5th Day of December next, between the Hours of 12 and 5 in the Afternoon, a convenient Stone Houſe, with a good new Stone Kitchen and Lot of Land, ſituate on the Weſt Side of King-ſtreet, in Trenton aforeſaid, being in a good Part of the Town for Trade. Alſo ſix Acres of exceeding good Paſture Land, within a Quarter of a Mile of Trenton, on which there is a good bearing Orchard of the beſt grafted Fruit. The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale. Late the Eſtate of Thomas Merriott, deceaſed; and taken in Execution by ALLEN SHERD. [‡ 5 W.]

RUN away from Kent County Goal, in the Province of Maryland, on the 15th of October, a certain Charles Hurſt, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, coarſe brown buſhy Hair, commonly tied behind, and curled at the Temples, a well ſet Fellow, born in England, pretty full Face, ſnuffs, and chews Tobacco very much: Had on a lightiſh coloured Frize Coat, lined with white Shaloon, with white Metal Buttons, a blue Broadcloth Jacket, with ſhort Skirts, and no Pocket-flaps, and a Wool Hat; he is a very good Penman, kept School ſeveral Years, and has been at Sea, is about 36 Years of Age; his little Toes ſtand remarkably up, which may be diſcovered through his Shoes; loves Liquor, and is pretty talkative. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. Whoever ſecures ſaid Charles Hurſt in any Goal on the Continent, and informs the Subſcriber thereof, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward, or if taken in the aforeſaid Province, Two Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by

¶ DANIEL CLARK, Goaler.

RUN away alſo from the Subſcriber, a certain Martha Stone, alias Martha Tucker, belonging to the Goal aforeſaid: Had on when ſhe went away, a dark ſtuff barr'd Gown, or a black and white Calicoe Gown, old black quilted Petticoat, born in England, talks much of the Weſt Country, about 36 Years of Age, dark Complexion, with black Hair and black Eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Martha Stone, alias Tucker, in any Goal, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by DANIEL CLARK, Goaler. ¶

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the Preſbyterian Congregation in Kent County, Maryland, find themſelves under the Neceſſity of ſolliciting the Favour and Aſſiſtance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to compleat and finiſh their two Meeting-houſes now building, and alſo to purchaſe a Parſonage or Glebe, that they may be enabled with Decency to worſhip G O D, and in a becoming Manner to ſupport a Goſpel Miniſter among them, according to their own Perſuaſion.

They doubt not but this their laudable Deſign will meet with all proper Encouragement from all thoſe who wiſh well to the common Cauſe of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumſtances, eſpecially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurers.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Dollars.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	750	is	750
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	250	are	750
10	of	100	are	1000
20	of	40	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
1250	of	8	are	10000
1	First drawn,			50
1	Laſt drawn,			50
1	Laſt drawn before the 1000,			25
1	Firſt drawn after the 1000,			25
1	Laſt drawn before the 750,			25
1	Firſt drawn after the 750,			25
1343	Prizes.			
2657	Blanks.			
4000	Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are			16000

In this Scheme there are not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries conſiſting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 per Cent. ſo that upon the whole this will appear to be one of the moſt favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at George-Town, the fourth Tueſday in November next, or ſooner if ſooner full. The Prizes will be publiſhed in the Maryland and Pennſylvania Gazettes, and the Prize-money paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed. That which is not demanded within ſix Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Perſons are appointed Managers, viz. John Hepburn, Eſq; Meſſrs. William Rann, Dennis Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon, John Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James Harriſon (Suſquehanna Ferry) Hugh Wallis, and John M'Duff, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

TICKETS are now ſelling by the Managers, at their reſpective Habitations, and by Meſſrs. Jonas Green, and Robert Condon, at Annapolis; by Meſſrs. David Roſs, and Thomas Campbell, in Prince George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Joppa; by Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George Catto, in Cecil County; by Meſſrs. Thomas Ringgold, and Thomas Smith, in Cheſter-Town; by Meſſrs. John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Queen Ann's County; by Dr. Charles Leith, at Talbot Court-Houſe; by Mr. John Anderſon, at Cambridge; and by Meſſrs. William M'Ilvaine, and Charles Pettit, Merchants in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 31ſt Day of this inſtant October, at 5 o' Clock in the Afternoon,

TWO 3 Story Tenements or Houſes, on the South-ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and the ſecond Door above Second-ſtreet, the Lot being 20 Feet front, and 77 Feet deep, with the Privilege of a 4 Feet Alley, and the Half of a Pump of Water, at the Front of ſaid Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Richard Johns, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Burying-ground, or of Daniel Offley, in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge. ‡

College of Philadelphia, September 8, 1761.

AN Uſher being wanted in the Latin School of the College of Philadelphia, any Perſon that on Examination ſhall be found qualified to teach GREEK and LATIN, applying to the Truſtees, or to the Provoſt or Vice-provoſt, will meet with ſuitable Encouragement.

RICHARD PETERS, Preſident of the Truſtees.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, by

JAMES and DRINKER,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race Streets, the following large Aſſortment of Goods, VIZ.

SUperfine, ſuper, and a large variety of coarſer broadcloths, ſuperfine 6-qr. and yd. wd. Yorkſhire and Devonſhire kerſeys, ſuperfine and coarſer plains, yd. and 6-qr. wd. napp'd green and cloth coloured coatings, yd. and 6-qr. wd. bearſkins, yd. wd. lambſkins, ruſſet and foreſt plains, ſcarlet and German ſerges, embоſſed ſerges, check ditto for ſadlers, blue, black and red ſtrouds, yd. and 6-qr. wd. blue, red and cloth coloured duffels, red, blue, green, purple, white and cloth coloured halfthicks, Welch Negroe cottons and plains, 7 and 9-qr. fine white Bath coating for blanketing, ſtriped Indian blankets, white, red, ſcarlet, ſpotted and embоſſed flannels, white and ſpott.d ſwanſkins, green and white baiſe, ſtriped cotton and marbled linceys, druggets, ſcarlet worſted pluſhes, black, blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured hair pluſhes, ſcarlet, crimſon and green long piled ditto, black and blue ſerge denims, ſcarlet and dove coloured ſhort cloaks (ſome very large) 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. roſe blankets, 10 and 11-qr. ſuperfine do. 8 and 9-qr. ſpotted rugs, 8 and 9-qr. blue and green beſt milled do. felt and caſtor hats, ſuperfine cloth coloured, and blue, red, black and cloth coloured common everlaſtings, blue, green and crimſon worſted bed damaſks, blue, green and cloth coloured ſingle and double worſted damaſks, blue, green and crimſon common and ſuperfine moreens, blue, green, brown and dove coloured common and ſuperfine boiled camblets, ſtriped camblets and camblettees, white, black, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſuperfine rattinets, and a great variety of fine and common ſhaloons, durants and tammies, common and ſuperfine duroys, blue, black, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes, variegated ditto, yd. wd. figured ſtuffs of various kinds, ſingle and double allopeens, black bombazeens, cloth coloured and black crapes, hatband crape, purple and other dorſetteens, hairbines, ſilk ſaggathies, ſingle and double meſſinets, ſilverets, half yd. and yd. wd. Venetian and corded poplins, Pruſſian ſattin, hair grazets and grograms, ducapes, rich Engliſh cloth coloured paduaſoys, blue green, yellow and cloth coloured ſilk damaſks, green and crimſon ſilk and worſted ditto for furniture, blue and cloth coloured Engliſh ſattins, black, yellow and light cloth coloured pelongs, Engliſh black taffeties, cloth coloured India ditto, bluſh and ſtriped ell wd. perſians, half yd. bluſh ditto, womens black velvet, mens Genoa piled ditto, an aſſortment of India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs, brown and white rolls, brown and white heſſens, Engliſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, hempen and flaxen German ditto, check and ſtriped linens, ſtriped hollands and ginghams, Engliſh, Iriſh and Dutch dowlas, 7-8ths garlix, tandem fileſias, yd. wd. tandems, 7-8ths and yd. Engliſh, Iriſh and Scots linens, Ruſſia linens, white and brown Pomerania ditto, long lawns, piſtol lawns, minionet and flowered lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, cambricks, 4, 5 and 6-qr. muſlins, calicoes, printed cottons, plain and maſqueraded bengals, corded dimities, yd. wd. flowered ditto, dyed pillows, jeans and thickſets, cotton allopeen for lining, cotton velvets, 6, 6 and half, 7, 7 and half, and 8-qr. bed ticks, 6, 6 and half, and 7-qr. Engliſh bed ticks, bolſters and pillows, 9 and 10-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 12, 13 and 14 nails Engliſh bed tick in pieces, 6, 7 and 8-qr. diaper and damaſk tablecloths, narrow and broad Ruſſia diaper, napkening and clouting ditto, brown buckram, hair ſeating for chairs, cotton romals, Scots linen handkerchiefs, gauze ditto, plain and flowered kenting ditto, plain Cyprus gauze, plain Scots kenting, mens and womens worſted, yarn, thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe, childrens ſpotted, and boys and girls worſted and cotton ditto, mens yarn, and womens worſted mitts, womens and girls thread, cotton, feather and ſilk gloves and mitts, mens worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, wove worſted breeches and veſt patterns, knit ribb'd worſted breeches patterns, muffatees, knitting worſted, black and white ſtock tape, wriſtband tape, an aſſortment of holland, waſhed and Manchеſter plain tapes, diaper, ſtriped and carnation ditto, nonſopretties, a large aſſortment of taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and flowered ribbons, ferrits, broad and narrow qualities, garters, ſcarlet binding, bed lacing, boot ſtrapping, plain and ſtriped cotton, ſilk and ferrit laces, bobbins, coloured Scots and long dozen thread, ſewing ſilk, mohair and ſilk and hair, a large aſſortment of ſilk and hair, horſe hair, horn, jet, gilt, ſilvered and metal buttons, cord for edging, white ſtay cord, braid, galoon and ſtay binding, Leghorn, paper, chipp'd and ſilvered hats, writing paper and beſt imperial paper for books, Engliſh paſteboards, and paſteboards for fulling-mills, horn books, primers, pſalters, ſpelling books and teſtaments, ſealing wax, wafers, ſlates and pencils, paper and braſs ink pots, ink powder, bohea and fine hyſon tea, pepper, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, Weſton's ſnuff, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, Britiſh oil, Lockyer's pills, bolt rope, ſeaming, turtle and ſaine twine, houſeline and marline, log lines, hand lead and deepſea lines, chamber and kitchen bellows, old cloth cards, fine new cotton and wool ditto, pocket, painted frame, and a large variety of mohogany and walnut frame looking glaſſes, tea cheſts, maps on canvas, table matts, glaſs caſtors or cruit frames of many ſorts, neſts of gilt trunks, ſweeping, hearth, hand, clothes, weavers, whitewaſh, ſhoe and ſcrubbing bruſhes, clamps, mens and womens horſe whips, gunpowder, ſhot, bar and pig lead, London ſteel, ſcythes and ſickles, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 2 s. nails, ſprigs, clout, trunk and pump nails, braſs and iron candleſticks, braſs ſcales and weights, braſs cocks, braſs wire, braſs furniture for drawers, tea table catches, garniſhing nails, braſs kettles, tea kettles, warming pans, boxes of tin, end irons, ſhovel and tongs, iron and braſs roaſting jacks, ſmoak ditto, jack chain, japanned waiters, ſad irons, box irons, iron and box pepper mills, anvils, bench and hand vizes, mill, pit and cut, dovetail, tennant & hand ſaws, ſplinter, bag & black padlocks, till, cupboard, box, cheſt, draw-back and cloſet locks, ſtock locks, gun locks, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch braſs knob door locks, an aſſortment of braſs mortice locks, and braſs dovetail hinges, cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, H and HL hinges, braſs clock caſe and deſk ditto, a large aſſortment of ſmiths and ſaw files, coopers axes, joiners hatchets, adzes, drawing knives, carpenters and ſadlers hammers, augers, gimblets, chiſſels, gouges, long and ſhort firmers, flat, round and braſs knob bolts, carpenters box rules, flat and half round plyers, plain irons, ſnipe bills, girth web, bridle bits, mens and womens ſaddle trees, and other ſadlery, childrens Morocco ſhoes, London common and hard metal pewter pint and quart mugs, tankards, baſons, porringers, tea pots, chamber pots, ſtool pans, flat and deep plates and diſhes, ſpoons, ſhort pipes, white ſtone and glaſs ware in hogſheads, crates and boxes, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, allom, copperas, madder, ground red wood, Spaniſh brown, yellow oker, red lead, litherage, logwood, Engliſh oakum, ſpirits of turpentine, Carolina ſoal Leather, pitch, tar, and turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

A PROSPECTIVE VIEW of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, taken by Meſſieurs WINTERS and MONTGOMERY, for the Subſcriber (with the Approbation of the Managers of the ſaid Hoſpital) which is now engraving, and may be expected in two Weeks.

The PUBLIC may be aſſured that it will be finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, &c. the Subſcriber preſumes that this Undertaking will be highly favoured by all Lovers of the Inſtitution.---Thoſe Gentlemen that would chuſe to have them coloured, framed and glaized, are requeſted to ſend their Commands to the Subſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, and oppoſite Mr. JOSEPH FOX's. ROBERT KENNEDY.

N. B. Copper-Plate Printing performed in the neateſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. ¶

WOODHAM and YOUNG,

HAVE removed from their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, to their Store in Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, lately in Poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Willing and Company; where they have to ſell, A great Variety of East-India and European Goods, juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool; conſiſting of

ALL Sorts of Linen-drapery, Woollen-drapery, Haberdaſhery, Ironmongery and Cutlary; Tin in Boxes, and Pewter; F and FF Gunpowder, Shot and Lead; Pipes in Boxes and Caſks. They have alſo to ſell, Choice Teneriffe Wine in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-caſks. All which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Tbc.

All Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Henry and Woodham, are deſired to pay to Charles Woodham; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it, to bring in their Accounts.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

PUSEY and GIBBONS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

VARIETY of low priced Spaniſh cloths, blue and cloth coloured ſhaloons, red and white flannels long, and changeable duroys, white, black, blue, dyed and claret rattinets, ſtriped linceys, figured and croſs barred Pruſſianet ſtuffs, dorſeteens, blue, pink and cloth coloured durants, fine and ſuperfine blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, jeanets, thickſets and fuſtians, 3 and 4 threaded worſted breeches patterns, blue, white and cloth coloured tammies, black ruſſel, calimancoes, ſtriped, blue and cloth coloured camblets, camblettees, ſingle and doule cloth coloured damaſks, green, blue, black, drab and crimſon ſhag, mens and womens ſilk velvet, black paduaſoy, black and cloth coloured ſattin, black lace, Italian crape, cravats, black and white crapes, Venetian poplins, Engliſh taffety, yd wide cyprus gauze, flowered and ſpotted ditto, roſet and culgee handkerchiefs, gauze, white kenting, Scots and printed linen ditto, piſtol and long lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, princes linen, tandem double fileſias, brown quadruple ditto, demy 3 qr. dowlas, Iriſh dowlas, yd wide tandem garlix, demy 7 eights ditto, clouting diaper, Ruſſia diaper, huckaback, 7 qr. diaper tablecloths, plain and fringed, 8 qr. ditto fringed, 8 qr. damaſk tablecloths, cotton counterpanes, canvas bed bunts, 9 qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3 qr. beſt dye bed tick, 3 qr. 7 eights and yd wide cotton and linen checks, 11 nail ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights and yd wide Iriſh linens, fine ſtriped cotton holland, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, Ticklingburg, hempen and ſprig linen, blue linens, ozenbrigs, brown roles, white and brown buckram, a very large aſſortment of mens and womens cotton, worſted, and white and brown thread hoſe, double and ſingle ſilk caps, black and cloth coloured plain and fringed womens ſilk mitts, worſted ditto, mens welted lamb gloves, ſtitch top crimſon, ſattin and purple grain ditto, ſilk knee garters, cloth, light and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, Scots full numbered thread, white, brown and coloured taylors thread, Turkey and ſcarlet gartering, boys lettered ditto, a very large aſſortment of ſattin, paduaſoy, taffety and grogram, plain, incle and edged ribbons, ſtock tape, quality binding, firrets, nonſopretties, bobbin, broad and narrow tapes, ſilk and firret laces, mould ſhirt buttons, wire ditto, beſt death head buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, coat and veſt metal buttons, a large aſſortment of braſs ſleeve buttons, ſet link ſleeve and jacket ditto, oil flints, variety of ſnuff-boxes, neat tortoiſeſhel tobacco boxes, 2 and 3 foot folding rules, Turkey leather pocket books, womens blue chip, hair and Leghorn hats, maps of the world and quarters, cocoa fans, lamp necklaces, nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon, looking glaſſes, Weſton's ſnuff, writing paper, fine and ſuperfine ſealing-wax, vermilion and common wafers, demy memorandums, foolſcap, pins, London and Whitechapel needles, G B wool cards, cotton ditto, fine barred riving and bolt-top wire clavant ditto, half and quarter pound planiſhed canniſters, pepper boxes, 3 pint and quart coffee pots, childrens cups, egg ſlices and ladles, awl blades, mens and womens thimbles, fence pan gun-locks, engraved bridle and half bridle ditto, razors, ſciſſars, buck and bone knives and forks, pint and half pint brandy bottles, braſs ink-pots, ſtirrup irons and bitts, a large aſſortment of mens and womens whips, White's beſt handſaws, common 24 and 26 inch ditto, ſilver watches, watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſilk ſtrings, a large aſſortment of womens ſtays, and a very large aſſortment of London pewter, 8, 12 and 20d nails, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 6 W.

To be Sold by

USHER and MITCHELL,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet (nearly at prime coſt) for ready money or ſhort credit, the following aſſortment of European and India goods, all in good order, and imported from the beſt hands.

[As they intend quitting the dry goods trade, and want to have their accounts ſettled in that buſineſs, they muſt requeſt the favour of their friends and cuſtomers, who are indebted to them ſix months, to ſettle and pay off their accounts; and thoſe perſons who are longer indebted, and can't pay at preſent, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts on ſuch a footing as may prevent trouble.]

A Large aſſortment of coarſe and middling-pric'd broadcloths, bearſkins, naps, halfthicks, plains, fearnoughts, duffels, red flannels, German ſerges, worſted pluſhes, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, black ruſſels, ſtriped and plain camblets, croſs-barred ſtuffs, mourning and hatband crapes, grazets, variety of calicoes and cottons, yd. wd. ell wd. and 6-qr. wd. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, flowered lawns, fine Iriſh linens, keating handkerchiefs, Scotch flowered gauzes, thickſets, Manchеſter cotton gown patterns, long lawns, piſtol lawns, clouting diapers, ell wd. and narrow perſians, black taffeties, brown India paduaſoys, blue Engliſh ſilk damaſk, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, black and coloured gauze handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſilk romals, ſilk caps, ſilk mitts, variety of flowered and plain ribbons, black and white ſtock tape, Dreſden wriſtband tapes, cotton romals, men and womens gloves and mitts, brown buckram, black and white lace, pewter baſons, quart and pint mugs, ſtock locks, hanging pad-locks, ſplinter and braſs padlocks, HL hinges, ſheep ſhears, table knives and forks, ſhoemakers knives, cutteau knives, great variety of buckles and ſleeve buttons, braſs ink-pots, fountain-pens, variety of ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ivory and horn combs, writing paper, horſe whips, great variety of threads, tapes, bobbins, garterings and laces, variety of ſilk and hair buttons, ſilk and hair and mohair twiſt, ſewing ſilk, great variety of pen-knives, womens ſciſſars and thimbles, ſeal rings and watch keys, temple and common ſpectacles, men and boys felt hats, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, cotton coverlids for beds, black and blue ſattins and pelongs, ſhot, F and FF gunpowder, frying pans, hand ſaws, AC ſteel, 8 by 10 window glaſs, madder, and ſundry other goods, &c.

N. B. They have two caſks of well aſſorted Birmingham wares, imported on good terms, conſiſting of variety of buckles, buttons, ſnuff-boxes, hammers, locks, gimblets, ſpectacles, and ſundry other goods, which they will ſell at the ſterling coſt, and give a reaſonable credit, if required. [Tbctf]

To be SOLD by

CHILD *and* STILES,

At their Store, at the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Front-ſtreet,

A GREAT Variety of European and East-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo by CHILD and SON, Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.